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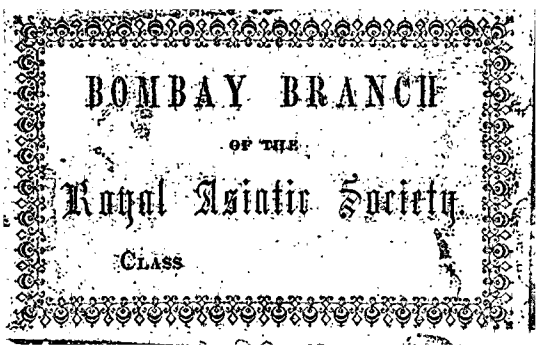

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

23258

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LONDON:

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1812.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND.

VOL. III.

A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:

INTENDED AS

An ESSAY towards reducing our BIOGRAPHY to SYSTEM, and a Help to the Knowledge of PORTRAITS:

INTERSPERSED WITH VARIETY OF

ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work:

WITH A PREFACE,

Shewing the Utility of a Collection of ENGRAVED PORTRAITS to supply the Defect, and answer the various Purposes, of MEDALS.

BY THE

REV. J. GRANGER,

Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire.

Animum pictura pascit inani.——VIRG.
Celebrare domestica facta.——HOR.

Fourth Edition,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Nicholson, Warner-street,

FOR W. BAYNES, 54, PATERNOSTER-ROW; W. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET; J. WHITE, FLEET STREET; T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL; HANWELL and PARKER, OXFORD; DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE; and J. ARCHER, DUBLIN.

1804.

Harding Del.

Birrell Sculp.

CHARLES II.

from an Original Picture by Sir Peter Lely in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Queensbury

THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

CHARLES II. began his Reign, the 30th of January, 1648-9.

THE INTERREGNUM.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c.

CHARLES II. *inscribed*, " *This is Charles the First's heir.*" *Faithorne sc.*

CAROLUS II. *Van Hoeck p. Hollar f.* 1650, *4to.*

CHARLES II. *crowned king of Scotland, Jan.* 1. 1651; *in armour.*

CAROLI, Scotorum Regis, viva & novissima Effigies. *Hanneman p. Gaywood f. h. sh.*

CHARLES II. &c. King of Scotland, France, and Ireland; *J. Chantry sc. in a square of oaken foliage; large 4to.*

After the Scots had urged, or rather compelled Charles to take the Covenant, and had actually degraded him to the impotent condition of a doge, they crowned him king at Scoon, January 1, 1650-1.

CHARLES II. *now at the head of a gallant and numerous army*; *C. Van Dalen sc.* 8*vo.*

CHARLES II. *was proclaimed king, &c. at Worcester*, 23 *Aug.* 1651, 4*to.*

Charles, soon after his coronation in Scotland, marched into England at the head of a numerous army. But he that was the shadow only of a king, was little more than the shadow of a general: He commanded subjects who would not obey, and an army which would not fight *. He was presently defeated at the battle of Worcester, by Cromwell, who called this decisive action, *his crowning victory.*

CHARLES II. and Major CARELESS, *in an oak, h. sh. Stent.*

Upon the defeat at Worcester, Charles and this gentleman eluded the search of Cromwell's emissaries, by concealing themselves in an oak, in Boscobel-wood, on the borders of Staffordshire.—After the restoration, the oak seemed to be held in as great veneration by the English, as it ever was among the ancients. Oak-leaves were worn on the 29th of May, by people of all ranks: the very horses were dressed with boughs, and every tower was crowned with branches of oak. The populace regaled themselves in oaken bowers, and the sign of the Royal Oak was erected in almost every town and village in the kingdom. The people went in pilgrimages to the tree itself: a great part of it was cut away, and converted into tobacco-stoppers,

* It muſt be acknowledged, that ſome part of the royal army fought with prodigious bravery. The Highlanders, as we are informed by Walker, even *ſtood* to fight after they had loſt their legs, and covered the very ſpot with their dead bodies, which they undertook to defend. See "Hiſt. of Independency," Part iv. p. 25.

stoppers, hafts of knives, and other memorials; and many plants were propagated from its acorns. The remains of this tree are enclosed with a brick wall, the inside of which is covered with laurel *.

CHARLES II. *in disguise, riding before Mrs Lane; lord Wilmot at a distance. M. Vandergucht sc. h. sh. engraved for Clarendon's "History," 8vo.* See Mrs LANE; Class XI.

CAROLUS Secundus, &c. *Hanneman p. H. Danckers sc. large h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *R. Nason p. C. Van Dalen sc. large h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen-dowager; *without inscription; black veil; engraved without hatching, in the manner of Mellan; G. F. (Faithorne) sc. h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *G. Faithorne f. Before "The "Queen's Closet opened," 1655, 12mo.*

This unhappy princess, who was daughter of Henry the Great of France, and inherited much of her father's spirit, is said to have been reduced to the cruel necessity of applying to Cromwell for something towards her support, as queen-dowager of England. Certain it is, that she had but a small pension from the French Court, and that but very ill paid. See the reigns of Charles I. and II. †.

JACOBUS, dux Eboracensis, *Æt.* 18, 1651; *Teniers p. Hollar f. h. sh. In an oval of palms. This print is very rare.*

* —Stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.—
Ovid. "Met." lib. i. v. 563.

† When I refer from the Interregnum to the reign of Charles II. I mean his actual reign, after the Reſtoration.

JAMES, second son of the late king, lieutenant-general of the French army; *4to.* See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

PRINCEPS ELIZABETHA, filia secunda Caroli Primi; *Hollar f.* 1650, *small* 12*mo.*

ELIZABETH STEWARD (Stuart), second daughter to the late king; *an angel taking a black veil from her head*; *Stent.* See the preceding reign.

ELIZABETH d'Angleterre, Femme du Roy de Boheme, &c. 1658; *B. Moncornet exc. 4to.*

I have given some account of this princess, in the reign of James I. I shall only add here, that she came into England the 17th of May, 1661; that she was then betwixt sixty and seventy years of age, and was one of the most sprightly and agreeable women of her years in the kingdom. She died the 13th of February, 1661-2.

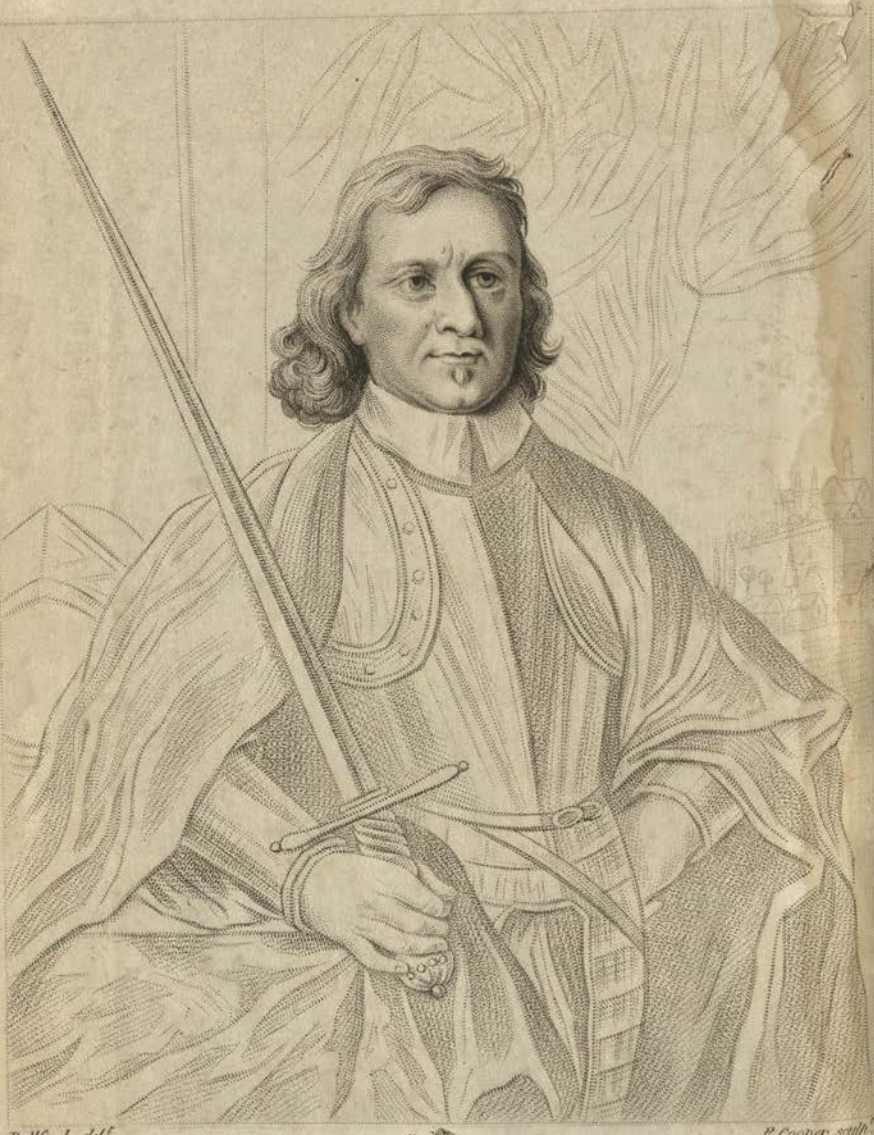
CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, Palatinus Rheni, Dux Bavariæ, S. R. Imperii Elector; *Hondthorst p. C. Vischer sc. P. Soutman dirigente, Ann.* 1650; *a large head, sh.*

CHARLES LEWIS, Count Palatine, *holding a rich sword in one hand, and a crown in the other, dated* 1656. *W. Vaillant f. h. sh.*

Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, who died the 28th of August, 1680, was succeeded in his electorate by his son Charles; who dying without heirs, the 16th of May, 1685, the family became extinct, and the electoral dignity, with all its appendages, devolved to the house of Newburg. See the reign of CHARLES I.

WILHELMUS HENRICUS, prince of Orange, son of the princess royal; *on horseback; Stent, 4to. He appears to be about eight years of age.*

The



Bullfinch del.t

R. Cooper sculp.t

OLIVER CROMWELL

Lord Protector

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO

From the Original in the Collection of Earl Spencer.

The reader may see several curious medals relating to the infancy and childhood of this prince, together with many others struck in his more advanced age, in the "Histoire Metalique" of the Low Countries. His metallic history is more complete than that of any of the princes of Europe, except that of Lewis the Fourteenth.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector, &c. *From a most excellent limning, by Samuel Cooper, in the possession of Sir Thomas Frankland, knt.* 1653: *G. Vertue sc. engraved for Rapin's History.—There is another, from the same original, in* 8vo. *by Vertue.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the duke of Devonshire; Illust. Head. profile.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. *P. Lely p.* 1653. *J. Faber f.* 1740. *E Collectione W. Poulet. Gen. h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Lely p. Faber f. sh. mezz. From a picture in the collection of lord James Cavendish.*

He ordered Lely, when he drew his portrait, to be faithful in representing every blemish or defect that he could discover in his face *.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. *(Walker p.) Lombart sc. His son Richard is represented tying on his scarf; h. sh.* † *There is a copy of this by Gaywood.*

Mr

* Cromwell's nose, which was remarkably red and shining, was the subject of much ridicule. Cleaveland, in his character of a London Diurnal, says, "This Cromwell should be a bird of prey, by his bloody beak; his nose is a-"ble to try a young eagle whether she be lawfully begotten: but all is not "gold that glisters." Again, "Cromwell's nose wears the dominical letter."

† The original picture was certainly in the possession of the earl of Bradford, in 1739. The figure, which I am persuaded is Richard Cromwell, has been

Mr Evelyn, who personally knew Cromwell, informs us, that this print is the strongest resemblance of him. That gentleman, who studied physiognomy, fancied that he read "characters of "the greatest dissimulation, boldness, cruelty, "and ambition in every touch and stroke" of his countenance *.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL; *R. Walker p. P. Pelham exc.* 1723; *h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Walker p. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Walker p. Careat Successibus opto. h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Walker p. Picart sculp. dir. (sculpturam direxit.)*, 1724, *4to.*

It is well known, that the grand duke of Tuscany gave 500l. to a relation of Cromwell for his picture, by Walker †. This portrait is now in the Old Palace, at Florence, where there is a celebrated cast of his face ‡.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL; *Wandeck (Vandyck) p. P. Lombart sc. large sh.*

This

called Lambert. Is it probable, that Lambert ſhould be painted tying on Oliver's ſcarf? or, if it were, is it conſiſtent with probability, that he ſhould be repreſented ſo young? I ſay nothing of the features, which are ſeen, at the firſt glance, to be more like Richard's than Lambert's. I am aſſured from unqueſtionable authority, that a copy or repetition ‖ of this picture, was called Oliver and his ſon Richard, in the earl of Kinnoul's family, at Duplin in Scotland. A copy of the ſame original by Richardſon, at Stow, was called Cromwell and his page; and I think this page has been ſaid to be Sir Peter Temple.

* "Numiſmata," page 339, 340.

† See Graham's "Eſſay towards an Engliſh School," Artic. WALKER.

‡ We are informed in Breval's "Travels §," that this caſt was done from a mould taken from Cromwell's face, *a few moments* after his deceaſe, "through "the dexterous management of the Tuſcan reſident in London." The author obſerves, "that there is ſomething more remarkably ſtrong and expreſſive in it, "than

‖ Another, done by the ſame painter, and deemed original.

§ Vol. iii. p. 154, 155.

OLIVER CROMWELL
Lord Protector *of the* Common-Wealth *of*
England. Scotland *and* Ireland. &c.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

This is the print of Charles I. and the *supposed* duke of Espernon. The face of Charles is altered to that of Cromwell.

OLIVER CROMWELL, *neatly and exactly etched by Bretherton, from the picture given by Mr Hollis to Sidney College, in Cambridge*, 4*to*.

OLIVARIUS Primus; *Faithorne f.* 4*to*.

OLIVARIUS, Britannicus Heros; *Faithorne f. In armour, on horseback*, 4*to*. *From the* "*Parallelum* "*Olivæ, nec non Olivarii*," *fol*.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *O. C. P. R. at the corners of the print; sh. This portrait is chiefly engraved by Stipping, or Dotting*.

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. *A. P. Paris, Boisseven*.

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. *Under the print, which was sold at Paris, are eight Latin verses. See a particular account of it in the* "*Biographia*," *p.* 1568, *note (KK)*.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Protecteur van Engeland, &c. *large oval; ornaments; sh*.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Rombout Vanden Hoeye exc. on horseback; large sh*.

OLIVARIUS CROMWELL; *Segerdt Tiebnans exc. on horseback; large sh*.

" than in any picture or buſt of that uſurper he had ever ſeen." The earl of Corke tells us, that " it bears the ſtrongeſt characteriſtics of boldneſs, ſteadi-" neſs, ſenſe, penetration, and pride," and that he cannot yield to the aſſer-" tion of its having been taken from his face after his death, as " the muſcles " are ſtrong and lively, the look is fierce and commanding. Death ſinks the " features, renders all the muſcles languid, and flattens every nerve †." I, who have ſeen the *characteriſtic* head of *Henry* VII. at Strawberry-hill, which is unqueſtionably a caſt from a mould wrought off from that politic prince's face, preſently after his deceaſe, and a model for his monumental effigy in Weſtminſter abbey, am inclined to diſſent from the earl of Corke ‡. It ſeems to be ſuch a repreſentation of him as Raphael would have drawn the moment he expired.

† From an extract of a letter of the earl of Corke, dated Florence, October 30, 1754, communicated by the ingenious Mr Duncombe, of Canterbury. This curious letter was lately printed, with ſeveral others.

‡ I muſt here frankly own, that I was very lately aſſured, that this head is not a caſt from a mould taken from the face, but, very probably, wrought on ſuch a caſt.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Milord Protecteur, &c. *on horseback.*

O. CROMWELL, the late Protector, *on horseback; 4to.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *B. Moncornet exc. 4to.*

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL; *Coenard Waumans sc. 4to.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *P. a Gunst sc. large sh.*

OLIVER, Lord Protector, *began his government, &c. &c. 4to.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *inscribed O. C. a small oval, mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *with an engraved* border, *which is from a different plate; Stent; h. sh.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *T. Jenner f. 4to.*

CROMWELL, my Lord Protecteur, &c. *a French print, 4to.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *oval; heads of king David, Solomon, Alexander, and Cæsar, at the corners of the print; 12mo.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *standing with a book in his hand, betwixt two pillars: various emblems. Faithorne sc. sh.*

I do not remember to have seen more than two proofs of this fine print; Mr Walpole has one, and Mr Gulston another. Mr Bull has the original drawing. The face was altered to that of king William.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *inscribed* "Tyrannus;" *Perfidy and Cruelty crowning him with a wreath of vipers; 4to.*

This is before the "Life of Agathocles, the "tyrant of Syracuse," 12mo. It is placed there as the portrait of Agathocles, but it is apparently that of Cromwell.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *a head from his crown-piece, by Simon. Vertue sc.*

OLIVER

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

Pub.d 1 Oct.r 1792. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

From a Picture in Crayons by Cooper in the Masters Lodge at Sidney College, Cambridge.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *a medallion, inscribed,* "*Oli-var. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. Hiberniæ, Protector.*" *Reverse, Cromwell with his head in Britannia's lap, his backside bare; French, and Spanish ambassador. The latter attempts to kiss his backside, but is pulled back by the former, with these words inscribed,* " Re-" tire toi, l'honneur apartient au roi, mon maitre :" *i. e.* " *Stand off, that honour belongs to the king my* " *master.*"

The medallion is also engraved in the " His-" toire Metallique de la Republique de Hol-" lande."

The single print is very rare. Mr Walpole has the medallion from which it was taken: both these are sometimes to be met with in the hands of the curious, in Holland *.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. " Sat doctus versare " dolos." *Beneath the oval is the head of Charles I. and several other heads of the Royalists, who were executed.*

The following anecdote is related by Dr George Hickes. A gentleman came to Oliver to beg a lock of Charles's hair for an honourable lady. " Ah! no, Sir, saith Cromwell, bursting " into tears, that must not be; for I swore to " him, when he was living, that not a hair of his " head should perish." Some Discourses on Dr Burnet and Dr Tillotson," p. 25.

CROMWELL; *a whole length, with a crown on his head. Before his* " *Character,*" 12*mo.*

Another whole length of him, which represents him in a fright, with colonel Titus's pamphlet in his hand, and

* There is an hiſtorical print of Cromwell's inveſtiture, or inauguration, by Hollar.

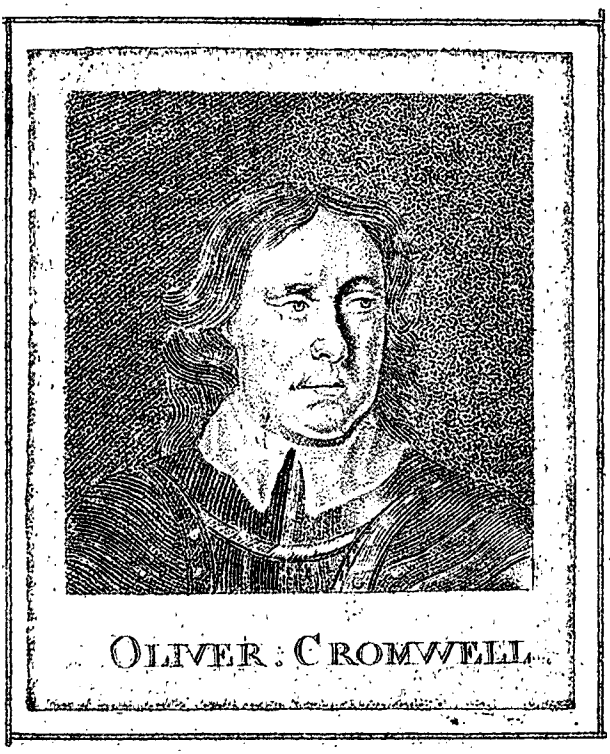
and surrounded with his guards. Beneath the print, which is poorly engraved, is the author's address to him ; h. sh.

This address is prefixed to the celebrated pamphlet, entitled, " Killing no Murder," written by Silas Titus, a man of wit, and secretly published in 1657, under the fictitious name of William Allen. It was eagerly bought up by the royalists, at the high price of five shillings. The writer exerted all his rhetoric to persuade the people to assassinate the usurper ; and as Mr Wood gravely says, " offers Oliver many *convincing* and " *satisfying* reasons why he should kill himself ; " and *very fairly* gives him his choice of hanging, " drowning, or pistoling himself ; shews him the " absolute necessity of it, the honour he would " gain by it, and in a word, uses such arguments " as might have prevailed upon any body but a " hardened rebel." Cromwell was exceedingly terrified at the publication of this spirited piece ; and was, as some imagined, almost prevailed with to take the author's advice, from a dread of falling by some ignoble hand *.

In the " Letters of Mr Hughes," &c. vol ii. p. 308, it is said that the best picture of Cromwell

* Titus, who was not known to be the writer till after the reſtoration, had a colonel's commiſſion given him by Charles II. who made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. He, ſometimes, to divert the king, or ſink a declining favourite, practiſed buffooneries better ſuited to Bartholomew fair, than to the court of a prince who certainly underſtood decorum and politeneſs †. Though Titus had pleaded ſtrongly in parliament for the excluſion of the duke of York, he was no leſs urgent for the abolition of the teſt and penal laws, as the ſureſt bulwark againſt popery. In the reign of king James, he was ſworn of the privy council. He died in 1704, aged 82.

† Such low arts were practiſed by him, and not without ſucceſs, to degrade the earl of Clarendon in the eſteem of Charles.



OLIVER: CROMWELL.

well is that which was in the possession of Sir Robert Rich, at Rose Hall. At Sir Thomas Frankland's, in Old Bond-Street, is another portrait of him, with the crown hanging over the arms. Dessau carried this picture to Portugal, where it was bought by Sir Henry Frankland.

There is, in the possession of the Rev. Dr Edward Cooper of Bath, a portrait of Cromwell, which belonged to the commissioner Whitelock; and another, *called* Cromwell's Wife, which was the property of Zincke the painter, who presented it to Dr Cooper's father. This picture is without character, and very unlike the print of her, which I believe to be genuine.

This great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. He persuaded without eloquence, and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen,

men, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, " a halter or a crown ;" and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed that he saw him enter into a formal contract with the devil; and Dawbeny has drawn " a Parallel betwixt " Moses the Man of God, and Oliver the Protec- " tor *." He died in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of an usurper. See Class VII.

ELIZABETH CROMWELL, Wife of the Protector, *in a black hood. In the upper part of the print is a monkey* †, *at the bottom are these lines :*

From feigned glory and usurped throne,
And all the greatness to me falsely shewn,
And from the arts of government set free;
See how Protectress and a drudge agree.

The print, which is neatly engraved, is prefixed to a scarce satirical book, entitled " The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, called Joan Cromwell, the Wife of the late Usurper, truly described and represented," &c. Lond. 1664, 12mo. The head has been copied by Christopher Sharp, an ingenious turner, of Cambridge.

Elizabeth,

* See " Hiſtory and policy reviewed," &c. by H. D. Lond. 1659; 12mo.

† This alludes to the famous *adage* of the ape, *The higher it goes, the more it expoſes its backſide.* The curious reader may ſee the original of it in Bayle's " Dict." artic. HOSPITAL, note (O).

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier *, and wife of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of an enlarged understanding, and an elevated spirit. She was an excellent housewife, and as capable of descending to the kitchen with propriety, as she was of acting in her exalted station with dignity. It has been asserted, that she as deeply *interested* herself in steering the *helm*, as she had often done in turning the *spit*; and that she was as constant a spur to her husband in the career of his ambition, as she had been to her servants in their culinary employments: certain it is, that she acted a much more prudent part as protectress, than Henrietta did as queen; and that she educated her children with as much ability as she governed her family with address. Such a woman would, by a natural transition, have filled a throne *. She survived her husband fourteen years, and died on the 8th of October, 1672.

RICHARD

* This gentleman was of the ſame family with the ancient earls of Eſſex, of the ſame name. His ſeat was in that county.

† James Heath informs us §, that ſhe was a relation of Mr Hamden's, and Mr Goodwin's of Buckinghamſhire; and that ſhe was, by Oliver, "trained "up and made the waiting-woman of his providences, and lady-rampant of "his ſucceſsful greatneſs, which ſhe perſonated afterwards as imperiouſly as "himſelf;" and that "the incubus of her bed made her partaker too in the "pleaſures of the throne." We are told by an Italian author ‡, that he gradually and artfully aſſumed the government at the inſtigation of his wife. Sir James Burrow, in his "Anecdotes and Obſervations relating to Cromwell," invalidates the charge brought againſt her by this writer. I know no more of her, but that, about the time of the Reſtoration, ſhe very prudently ſtole out of town, and lived for the remainder of her life in the obſcurity of retirement. I am credibly informed that ſhe was a conſiderable time in Switzerland.

§ See his anonymous Life of O. Cromwell, entitled, "Flagellum," &c. p. 20, edit. 1672.

‖ Nicholas Commenus Papadopoli, in his "Hiſtoria Gymnaſii Patavini," tom. ii. lib. ii. ſect. 241. His words are, "Ducta Cantabrigiæ uxore, hac "impellente, ad gerendam rempublicam ſenſim ac diſſimulanter acceſſit."

RICHARD CROMWELL, Lord Protector, &c. *cloak, band, &c.*

RICHARD, Lord Protector, &c. *Hollar f. 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *Guil. Haynesworth sc. h. sh.*

RICHARD, &c. *Gammon sc.*

RICHARD, &c. *in armour; Stent; 4to. Before Parival's "Iron Age," fol.*

RICHARD, &c. *Fred. Bouttats sc. in armour; 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *an etching; 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *on horseback; View of Windsor Castle; large sh. Stent.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, the meek knight; *the giants Desborough and Lambert leading him by the arms. Frontispiece to "Don Juan Lamberto, or a Comical "History of the late Times," said to be written by Flatman.*

There is a miniature of him, by Cooper, in the collection at Strawberry-Hill.

It was impossible that the feeble and unskilful hand of Richard should long hold the reins of a government which his father, with all his vigour and dexterity, found so difficult to retain. He succeeded him in the protectorate; but as he was heir to none of his great qualities, he was presently deposed from that dignity, which he quitted without reluctance; and probably experienced more solid happiness in retirement and obscurity, than Oliver did at the height of his glory. He passed the last years of his life in great privacy at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, under the assumed name of Clark. In the latter part of his life, he appeared at a trial in Westminster Hall, where the lord chancellor Cowper, out of respect to his former greatness, ordered him a chair.

RICHARD CROMWELL

Published 1st Jan. 1795. by J. Herbert 29 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury

chair *. He is said to have carefully preserved a trunk full of addresses, which were sent to him on his accession to the protectorate †, and to have bequeathed them to his friends. *Ob.* 13 July, 1712, *Æt.* 86.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

BULSTRODE WHITLOCKE, (lord-keeper). See Class VI.

COL. NATHANAEL FIENNES, (lord-privy-seal); *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

Nathanael Fiennes, second son to lord Say, engaged with zeal in the service of the parliament. But his courage was by no means proportioned to his zeal, as he surrendered the city of Bristol, of which he was governor, after a siege of two days. He was tried and condemned for cowardice, but found means to procure his pardon. He soon after attached himself to the Independents, and was one of the most considerable leaders of that party ‡. He was a frequent and copious speaker in parliament, to which his talents were much better adapted than to the field. Many of his speeches and pamphlets relative to the civil war are in print. Promoted June, 1655.

* All the defcendants of Oliver Cromwell, of the male line now fubfifting, are from his younger fon Henry. See an authentic account of the family, fubjoined to Dr Thomas Gibbon's fermon, preached at the death of William Cromwell, efq. July 9, 1772.

† The practice of addreffing commenced on the acceffion of Richard. His fhort continuance in his high ſtation, gained him the nick-name of "Tumble down Dick."

‡ Fiennes Cromwell, Vane, and St John, were at the head of that faction.

print. See a catalogue of them in "Athen. Oxon." *Ob.* 16 December, 1669.

GREAT OFFICERS OF IRELAND.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. See Class I. and VII.

GENERAL IRETON; *Cooper p. Houbraken sc.* 1741; *Illust. Head. In the possession of David Polhil, esq.*

The Lord-deputy IRETON; *sold by Walton; whole length; large* 8*vo.*

HENRY IRETON, &c. *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

Promoted June, 1650.

Ireton, who on several occasions had signalized his valour and conduct in the field, approved himself a man of spirit and capacity in his government of Ireland. He proceeded upon Cromwell's plan, and gave abundant proof of his being every way qualified for that extensive command. Tho' naturally a lover of justice, he made little scruple of sacrificing even that to liberty, of which he was passionately fond. He died at the siege of Limerick, the 26th of November, 1651, sincerely lamented by the republicans, who revered him as a soldier, a statesman, and a saint. In Crull's "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey" is a curious panegyric, which was intended for his monument: it is written in a very exalted strain, far beyond the common cant of epitaphs *. Ireton had by his wife Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter, named also Bridget, who espoused Thomas Bendish, esq. In Watts's "Lyric

* "Credas pro Deo militasse Iretonum, pro Iretono Deum," &c.

ric Poems," is a copy of verſes addreſſed to her *. See the preceding reign, Class VII.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FLEETWOOD; *Walker p. Houbraken ſc.* 1740. *In the collection of Thomas Cook, Eſq. Illuſt. Head.*

Lord-deputy FLEETWOOD; *whole length*; *in armour.*

* Bridget Bendiſh, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, reſembled him more than any of his deſcendants, in the caſt of her countenance and character. She, on ſome occaſions appeared with all the dignity of a princeſs; and, at other times, had as much the appearance of a low drudge of buſineſs, being as laborious as ſhe was intelligent in the management of her ſalt-works. After ſhe had harraſſed herſelf with toil, ſhe was as careleſs how, or where ſhe ſlept, or what ſhe eat or drank, as Charles XII. was, in the courſe of his campaigns. Her preſence of mind on no occaſion forſook her; nor was ſhe ever known to betray the leaſt ſymptom of fear. Sometimes, after a day of drudgery, ſhe would go to the aſſembly at Yarmouth §, where the greatneſs of her manner, and the ſuperiority of her underſtanding never failed to attract reſpect. She was never known to break her promiſe; nor, in her common converſation, to pay much regard to truth, as it would have been raſhneſs to have affirmed any thing as a fact becauſe ſhe ſaid it. Her charity appeared to be a virtue of the heart, as well as the hand. She exerciſed it in all places, and on every occaſion; but in the exertion of it frequently left her debts unpaid. Her piety was ſtrongly tinctured with enthuſiaſm. She, on emergent occaſions, would retire to her cloſet, where, by faſting, meditation and prayer, ſhe would work up her ſpirit to a degree of rapture, and then inflexibly determine her conduct by ſome text of ſcripture that would occur to her, which ſhe regarded as a divine revelation. She would frequently fawn, diſſemble, and prevaricate, and that for low, if not ſiniſter ends and purpoſes; and was, indeed, the jeſt and admiration, not only of her friends, but even of her ſervants, who juſtly regarded her as one of the beſt miſtreſſes in the world. She had the higheſt veneration for the memory of her grandfather, whom ſhe reverenced as a conſummate hero, and glorified ſaint. She died in the year 1727, or 1728. This imperfect and contraſted ſketch is chiefly taken from her character more at large, by Mr Samuel Say, a diſſenting miniſter, who was intimately acquainted with her, and drew her from the life. See the Appendix to the ſecond volume of the "Letters," publiſhed by Mr Duncombe. See alſo the third volume, p. 168, &c. where are many curious and intereſting anecdotes of herſelf and family. We are there informed that the print prefixed to the "Life of "Oliver Cromwell, in octavo, ſaid to have been publiſhed by the late biſhop Gibſon ‖," about the year 1725, nearly reſembles Mrs Bendiſh, as well as the Protector.

§ She lived at South Town, in that neighbourhood.

‖ Mr John Kimber was author of the Life here mentioned, which was firſt printed in 1724.

The lord-deputy FLEETWOOD, *on horseback.*

Promoted 1654.

Fleetwood, who, as well as Ireton, was son-in-law to Cromwell *, was a very useful instrument to that artful man, who knew how to avail himself of family-connections. The character of Fleetwood was very different from that of Ireton: he had no great skill as a soldier, and less as a politician; but he had a very powerful influence over the bigotted part of the army. He thought that prayers superseded the use of "carnal weapons;" and that "it was sufficient to trust in the "hand of providence, without exerting the arm "of flesh." He would fall on his knees and pray when he heard of a mutiny among the soldiers; and was with the utmost difficulty roused to action on several emergencies. In 1659 he was declared commander in chief of the army. This was done by the intrigues of Lambert, who intended to make the same use of him that Cromwell had done of Fairfax. He died soon after the Revolution. See Class VII.

JOHN DESBOROUGH, lord-chancellor of Ireland. See Class VI.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

EDWARD SOMERSET, Marquis of Worcester; *in the manner of Faithorne; an anonymous print, but sufficiently ascertained; in armour; h. sh.*

The marquis of Worcester †, a zealous catholic, and a man of courage and enterprise, was

* Fleetwood married Ireton's widow.

† He is better known in our hiſtories by the title of Earl of Glamorgan.

was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. who is said to have dispatched him into Ireland, to treat with the rebels of that kingdom, and engage them in his service, in opposition to the parliament. The other powers which were granted him were of so extraordinary a nature as to strike many of the royalists with astonishment. Nothing but the desperate situation of the king's affairs could apologize for such strange steps *. In 1663 †, he published a small book, entitled "A "Century of the Names and *Scantlings* of "such Inventions as I can at present call to "mind to have tried and perfected, which (my "former notes being lost) I have, at the instance "of a powerful Friend, endeavoured now, in the "year 1655, to set these down in such a way as "may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them "in practice." At the conclusion he says, "This "making up the whole Century, and preventing "any further trouble to the reader for the pre-"sent, meaning to leave to posterity a book, "wherein, under each of these heads, the means "to put in execution, and visible trial of all, and "every of these inventions, with the shape and "form of all things belonging to them, shall be "printed by brass plates."

A practical mathematician, who has quickness to seize a hint, and sagacity to apply it, might avail himself greatly of these Scantlings, though little more than a bare catalogue. It is extremely probable that captain Savery took from the mar-

* Sir Edward Hyde, in a letter to secretary Nicholas dated 1646 7, says, "I care not how little I say in that business of Ireland, since those strange "powers and instructions given to your favourite Glamorgan, which appear "to me inexcuseable to justice, piety, and prudence." He adds, a little below, "Oh! Mr Secretary, those stratagems have given me more sad hours than all "the misfortunes in war which have befallen the king." Chancellor Clarendon's "State Papers," vol. ii. p. 337.

† The date should be 1665.

quis the hint of the steam-engine, for raising water with a power made by fire, which invention alone would intitle the author to immortality *. That of stopping a vehicle, by instantly letting off the horses, seems to have been derived from the same origin †. I am informed by the reverend and ingenious Mr Gainsborough, of Henly, brother to the painter, on whose judgment in the mechanic powers I have reason to rely, that this book is far from being such a collection of whims and chimeras as it has been supposed to be: on the contrary, he highly esteems the author as one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle; *his marchioness, and their family; Diepenbeke del. P. Clouwet sc. h. sh. prefixed to "Nature's Pic-"tures, drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life,"* 1656, *folio.*

This beautiful print is very scarce. It was done when the family was at Antwerp. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III. and that of CHARLES II. Class IX.

In the marquis's fine book of horsemanship is a print of CHARLES, Viscount MANSFIELD and MR HENRY CAVENDISH, on horseback; the marquis and marchioness, their three daughters, and their husbands; namely, the earl of BRIDGEWATER ‡, the earl of "BULLING-" BROOKE"

* See an account of it in Dr Defaguliers's Works. See also the "Scantlings," No. 68.

† See "Scantlings," No. 19.

‡ Elizabeth, daughter of William, then earl of Newcastle, married John Egerton, earl of Bridgwater, in the 17th year of his age. He desired that it might be recorded on his tomb that "he enjoyed, almost 22 years, all the happiness that a "man

Vandyke P.^o adam sculp

Ld DERBY.

The Original at Cornbury Ld Clarendons.

Pub: May 1. 1794. by I Herbert Pall Mall

"BROOKE" and Mr CHEYNE, are under a colonade, as spectators. The plates for the English edition of this book are the same with the French, but the latter has the finest impressions.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby; *Loggan f. large 4to.*

JAMES STANLEY, &c. *copied from the above; Vertue sc. large 4to.*

JAMES, earl of Derby; *oval*; 8vo. *In* "*Clarendon's History.*"

Lord Hyde has an excellent picture, by Vandyck, of the earl and countess of Derby and child, whole lengths. It was brought from Cornbury, and is esteemed the most capital in his collection. Mr Walpole has a painting of the countess.

The earl of Derby gave many signal proofs of his valour in the Civil War; particularly in that memorable action near Wigan in Lancashire, where, with 600 horse, he, for two hours, bravely withstood a corps of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Lilburne. We can easily believe this, and much more, of a man who could write so spirited a letter as that which he sent to Ireton *. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded in violation of a promise of quarter, given him by captain Edge, into Creat. 1486. 26 Aug. 1651.

"man could receive in the ſweet ſociety of the beſt of wives." It might be added, with truth, that the virtues and the graces conſpired to render her one of the beſt and moſt amiable women. She died the 14th of June, 1663, in the 37th year of her age, having left a numerous iſſue. The worthy earl, who, upon her deceaſe, was one of the moſt diſconſolate of men, as he had been one of the happieſt of huſbands; and, who for many years, may be ſaid to have endured, rather than enjoyed life, died the 26th of October, 1686, in his 64th year. See more of both theſe perſons in Collins's "Peerage."

* See the letter in "Hume's Hiſtory," or in the "Catalogue of Royal and "Noble Authors."

whose hands he fell. He was executed the 15th of Oct. 1651 *.

GEORGE LORD DIGBY, earl of Bristol; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the hon. John Spencer, esq. Illust. Head.*

He succeeded to the title of earl of Bristol, the 16th of January, 1652-3; the portrait was painted in the former reign.

Creat. 15 Sept. 20 Jan. I.

The earl of Bristol, well known for his fine parts, his levity, and extravagant passions, was secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles II. at the time of the Interregnum. But he forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written several pieces of controversy. He imputed his removal to the influence of his friend the lord chancellor Hyde, whose ruin he afterwards sought with all that vehemence which was natural to him †. It is pity that the romantic

* The heroine his counteſs, who ſo bravely defended Latham-Houſe, with no leſs bravery defended the Iſle of Man. Here ſhe looked upon herſelf as queen, and diſdained to ſubmit to regicides and uſurpers. She was the laſt perſon in the Britiſh dominions, that yielded to the republic.

† Among the excellent letters of the lord chancellor Clarendon, lately publiſhed ‖, in the ſecond volume of his "State Papers ‡," is one addreſſed to lord Digby §, in which are ſome maſter-ſtrokes, which ſhew at once the pious turn of mind, the genius, and friendſhip of the writer, and are alſo characteriſtical of the great man to whom it is written. I ſhall therefore give the reader the following extract. It ſeems that lord Digby, after the wreck of his fortune in the civil war, had formed a deſign of applying to the crown of France for employment and ſubſiſtence. His friend, then Sir Edward Hyde *, earneſtly diſſuades

‖ 1773.

‡ P. 330, 331. § It appears to have been ſent from Jerſey, as it was written 1646-7.

* Sir Edward tells him in another letter, "I am ſo far from doubting your "affection, that, if you ſhould tell me you did not love me, I would not be-"lieve you; for I know it is not in your power not to love me; for I am "very juſt and true to you, and ſhall bring no ſhame to you." Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p. 384.

mantic history of this nobleman's life was never written. Dr Swift, in one of his letters, styles him

diſſuades him from this diſhonourable expedient, telling him, that he could "no "more be a ſervant or penſioner to another crown, than he could marry another "wife. Borrow or beg," ſays he, "(it is very honeſt) ſo much as will keep "you alive and cleanly for one year; and withdraw into a quiet corner, where "you are not known, and where not above two or three friends may hear of "you. If you can but live one year without being ſpoken of at all, without "being in a capacity of having your own or other men's errors imputed to "you, you will find a ſtrange reſurrection of a good fame. In that retirement "you will revolve the rare accidents and misfortunes of your life; in the "conſideration whereof, I fear, you have been too negligent; and, it may be, "you may believe you have encountered new and unuſual dangers, becauſe "you have not duly weighed paſt and unuſual deliverances. You will find as "much of the immediate hand of God in both, as can be obſerved in the "courſe of a man's life, much ſuperior to you in age, and it may be, in ac-"tion. You may, in this diſquiſition, conſider by what frowardneſs of for-"tune it comes to paſs, that a man of the moſt exquiſite parts, of nature and "art, that this age hath brought forth, hath been without ſucceſs in thoſe "very actions for which meaner men have been highly commended *; that "a man of the moſt candid and obliging diſpoſition, of the moſt unrevenge-"ful and inoffenſive temper and conſtitution, ſhould not only have fewer "friends in the general crowd of lookers on, than many ſtubborn and inſo-"ciable complexions uſe to find, but more enemies amongſt thoſe, whoſe ad-"vancement and proſperity he hath contributed to, than ever man hath met "with. And, without doubt, you will diſcover ſomewhat no man elſe can "diſcover, and enjoy an ample benefit by the diſcovery, throughout the long "courſe of your life that is to come. I do not invite you to any moroſe or "melancholy ſequeſtring yourſelf from the world, if I am not miſtaken, it "will be as chearful and pleaſant a part of your life as ever you enjoyed. "And after you have given your mind this diet, exerciſe, and repoſe, you "will return with greater vigour upon the ſtage; and any ſhift you ſhall "then be neceſſitated to, will be more juſtifiable to the world, and comfort-"able to yourſelf."

* Sir Edward, in a ſubſequent letter, dated from the Hague, November, 1648, ſays, "I confeſs I have not virtue enough to reſtrain me within any "bounds, if I once let myſelf looſe into this wilderneſs of prudential motives "and expedients." He ſays afterwards, in the ſame letter, "Is it poſſible "that you are the only man that do not diſcern a univerſal combination in "all to have you quiet?" It appears from theſe paſſages, that lord Digby's parts, however excellent, were far from being of any ſervice to his party. His diſpoſition was ſo very mercurial, that nothing was capable of fixing it; and while it remained unfixed, was much more dangerous than uſeful.

him " the Prototype of Lord Bolingbroke." *Ob.* 15 March, 1672-3. *Æt.* 64. See the reign of
Birch. CHARLES I.

HENRY CAREY, earl of Monmouth. See Class IX.

GIOVANNI, viconte MORDAUNTE; *W. Faithorne sc. oval*; *h. sh.*

This is one of Faithorne's best heads. There is another, in a small square.

Created 10 July, 1659. This nobleman, who was father of the great earl of Peterborough, was the most active and enterprising of the royalists during the usurpation. He possessed much of that vigour of body and mind which was afterwards so conspicuous in his son. He made several attempts to restore Charles II. for one of which he was brought to a public trial. He behaved himself, upon this occasion, with his usual intrepidity; evaded the evidence with remarkable address; and was, after long debate, pronounced " Not Guilty." The moment he was set at liberty, he began to be more active than before: but his great merit created him many enemies, who traduced and vilified him to the king. He was numbered with the neglected royalists. *Ob.* 5 June 1675, *Æt.* 48*.

SCOTCH

Sir Edward, at the concluſion of this letter, intimates a deſire of his making ſome hiſtorical collections relative to his great work, of which he ſupplied ſome of the materials.

* The following perſons are in the liſt of Cromwell's lords; namely, Nathanael Fiennes, Charles Fleetwood, John Deſborough, Bulſtrode Whitlocke, Philip Skippon, Francis Rous. See " Parliamentary Hiſtory," vol. xxi. p. 167.

Published as the Act directs May 1796. by W. Richardson York House. Strand.

SCOTCH PEERS.

WILLIAM, DUKE OF HAMILTON; *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

WILLIAM, Duke of HAMILTON; *R. White sc.*

William, duke of Hamilton, who was a man of too much spirit to be neuter in the divisions of his country, was, in the civil war, carried by the popular current much farther than he intended to go. In his character were united the accomplishments of the gentleman, with the openness and sincerity of the soldier. In the fatal battle of Worcester, he gave the strongest proofs of his courage and loyalty. He died of a shot in the leg, which he received valiantly fighting for Charles II. In the article of death, he expressed the highest satisfaction "that he had the honour "to lose his life in the king's service, and thereby "to wipe out the memory of his former trans-"gressions, which, he always professed, were o-"dious to himself."—He was brother to the duke who was beheaded. *Ob.* Sept. 1651.. Created 16 Nov. 1641.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, earl (marquis) of Argyle; *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

The marquis of Argyle was, in the cabinet, what his enemy the marquis of Montrose was in the field, "the first character of his age and "country, for political courage and conduct." He was the champion of the Covenant, or, in other words, of the religion of his country, which he zealously and artfully defended. Such were his abilities, that he could accommodate himself to all characters, and all times; and he was the only man in the kingdom of Scotland, who was daily rising in wealth and power, amidst the dis- Created 16 Nov. 1641.

distractions of a civil war. Much unmerited infamy has been thrown upon his character, which is placed in a truer light than it ever was before, in the "Biographia Britannica." He was, soon after the restoration, condemned by his capital enemy, the earl of Middleton, for his submission to the English government, in the time of the usurpation; a crime in which the bulk of the three kingdoms were equally involved with himself. He was beheaded the 27th of May, 1661.

JACOBUS GRAMIUS, marggraff van Montrosse; *with a view of his execution*; *a Dutch print*, *4to.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III. and VII.

AN IRISH PEER.

Effigies illustrissimi domini CÆCILII CALVERT, baronis Baltimore, de Baltimore, in regno Hiberniæ, *absoluti domini et proprietarii provinciarum Terræ Mariæ, et Avaloniæ, in America, &c. An. Dom.* 1657. *Ætatis* 51. *Abra. Blooteling sc.*

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Cecil Calvert was son of George, the first lord Baltimore, who was some time Secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, lord treasurer. He afterwards became secretary of state to James I. by whom he was created a peer. He obtained the grant of the province of Maryland from Charles I. It is observable that this country was formerly reckoned a part of Virginia *.

Created 16 Feb. 1624.

CLASS

* Francis Nichols, author of the "Irish Compendium," informs us, that the title of Baltimore was conferred by Charles I. and that Cecil Calvert first received the grant of Maryland from that prince; in both which particulars he appears to be mistaken. See Wood, i. col. 565. See also "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 596, 597.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS.

JACOBUS USSERIUS, archiepiscopus Armachanus, &c. *holding a scull; frontispiece to his funeral Sermon, by Dr Nicholas Barnard.*

Archbishop Usher, who very sincerely lamented the distress of his brethren †, and as sincerely wept over the ruins of the church, was much courted by Cromwell, who was proud of expressing a regard for so great and so good a man. He died the 21st of March, 1655-6, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, by command of the Protector, who bore half the expence of his funeral; the other half fell very heavily upon his relations.

JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D. bishop of Ardagh; *aged* 74, *Anno Dom.* 1653. *T. Cross sc.* 4*to.*

He deceased bishop of Ardagh, 1654. See an anecdote of him in the reign of Charles II. Class IV. Article WATSON.

EDWARDUS PARRY, episcopus Laonensis; *J. Dickson f.* 1660. *Oxon.* 4*to.*

Edward

* The bishops suffered great hardships during the usurpation of Cromwell; and many of them were deprived of all means of subsistence. In the preceding reign, they were often insulted with the opprobrious appellation of "dumb dogs;" and they were now frequently called in derision, "poor dogs;" and that by persons, "whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flock ‡."

‡ Job xxx. ver. 1.

Edward Parry, a prelate of Irish extraction, was a man of an acute genius and an exemplary character. He was consecrated bishop of Kilaloe, the 28th of March, 1647; and died the 20th of July, 1650. He was author of "David restored, "or an antidote against the prosperity of the "wicked, &c. in a most seasonable Discourse on "the 73d Psalm. Opus posthumum." 8vo. 1660. He was father of John and Benjamin Parry, successively bishops of Ossory. See *Wood* ii. Col. 605.

INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS, S. T. D. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

Dr Reynolds was dean of Christ-church. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES OWEN, S. T. P. dean of Christ-church. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JEREMY TAYLOR, D. D. *P. Lombart sc. without his name. Motto,* "*Non Magna loquimur,* "*sed vivimus, &c.*" *Frontispiece to his* "*Ductor* "*Dubitantium*;" *folio.*

JEREMY TAYLOR, D. D. *with the same motto. Before his* "*Measures and offices of friendship*;" *addressed to the famous Mrs Catharine Philips.* 12*mo.*

This excellent man, who had too much learning and unaffected piety to be thought orthodox at this period, was deprived of his benefice, and retired into Wales, where he kept school. In his retirement, he wrote most of his valuable works. See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHN

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. See the reign of CHARLES II.

BRIANUS WALTONUS, S. T. D. &c. *Lombart sc. a fine head. Frontispiece to his Polyglot Bible; folio.*

Dr Brian Walton was the celebrated editor of the Polyglot. In 1645 he formed the design of that great work, which was published in 1657 *. In 1653 he was actually engaged in it, as appears from a letter that he wrote to archbishop Usher †. This Bible, which is beautifully printed in six volumes folio, is in the Hebrew, Greek, Vulgate, Latin, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, and Persic languages. Dr Walton was, soon after the Restoration, promoted to the bishopric of Chester. *Ob.* 1661.

It is scarce known, that an English piece of his was first printed in the "Collectanea Eccle-"siastica" of Samuel Brewster, Esq. London, 1752; 4to. It is called, "A Treatise concern-"ing the payment of Tyths in London." In the Life of Dr Edward Pocock, prefixed to his "Theological Works," are some curious particulars relative to the London Polyglot.

JOHN BARWICK, D. D. one of the most active loyalists at this period. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Doctor

* This was the first book published in England by subscription. Blome, a notorious plagiary, afterwards carried the practice of publishing books in this manner to a greater height than any of his contemporaries.

† See "Gen. Dict." Artic. WALTON.

DOCTOR JOHN GAUDEN; *a whole length; before his "Hieraspistes, a Defence, by way of Apo-"logy, for the Ministry and Ministers of the Church "of England,"* 1653, *4to. There is a very small whole length, intended for him, before his "Tears, "Sighs, &c. of the Church of England,"* 1659, *folio, which is his principal work.*

DR GAUDEN; *a scarce and curious portrait, prefixed to a libel of Milton's upon the "Εικων Βασιλικη," entitled, "Εικων αληθινη," Lond.* 1649, *4to. It is in the engraved frontispiece to this pamphlet, which represents a curtain drawn up by a hand, and discovers Gauden peeping out. At the top are these words:*

"Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis?——

Underneath are the following verses:

"The curtain's drawn; all may perceive the plot,
"And him who truly the black babe begot;
"Whose sable mantle makes me bold to say,
"A Phaeton Sol's chariot rul'd that day:
"Presumptuous priest, to skip into the throne,
"And make his king his bastard issue own!
"The author therefore hath conceived it meet,
"The doctor should do penance in this sheet."

See some account of the pamphlet in Kennet's "Re-"gister and Chronicle," p. 776, 777.

John Gauden, a native of Mayland, in Essex, and rector of Bocking, in that county, was a man of ingenuity and learning, and author of several books, which gained him a very considerable reputation. He had a hand in the publication of the "Eikon Basilike," and has been reputed the author of it; but that he actually wrote it, is abundantly disproved by external and

and internal evidence *. He was, after the Restoration, successively promoted to the bishoprics of Exeter and Worcester. He died the 20th of September, 1662, aged 57. The reader may see a remarkable account of his death, at p. 97 of the curious "Letters of Abraham Hill, esq." I mention this, as it disproves a fanatical story concerning it, the purport of which is, that it was owing to the promotion of Dr Morley to the bishopric of Winchester, upon which he had set his heart. Whoever examines the writings of the royal and reverend authors, will find them specifically different; and must, from taste and sentiment, conclude, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of both writers, that Charles could no more descend to write like Gauden, than Gauden could rise to the purity and dignity of Charles. The style of the divine is more debased with the pedantry, than embellished with the elegancies of learning.

ALEXANDER ROSSÆUS; *Æt.* 63; *Lombart sc. Before his "Pansebia, or View of all Religions," 8vo.*

ALEXANDER ROSS; *J. Clarke sc.* 1733.

ALEXANDER ROSS, *with a key in his hand; whole length; before his "Muses Interpreter;" 8vo. Another, small: motto,* "Ros et umbra sumus:" *before his "Continuation of Ralegh's History."*

Alexander Ross, a native of Aberdeen in Scotland, was master of the grammar-school at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. He was author of a considerable number of books, in Latin

* See the Appendix to Dr John Burton's "Genuineneſs of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory," "Wagſtaffe's Vindication of King Charles I." &c.

Latin and English. He published, in the former of these languages, a cento on the life of Christ, entitled, "Virgilius Evangelizans;" which is very ingenious, and was deservedly admired. It was collected entirely from Virgil. It is well known how different a cento was gathered by Ausonius from that chaste poet. Our author's great work is, "A Continuation of Sir Walter "Ralegh's History of the World." This is like a piece of bad Gothic tacked to a magnificent pile of Roman architecture, which serves to heighten the effect of it, while it exposes its own deficiency in strength and beauty. He was so unfortunate as to attack Sir Kenelm Digby, Dr Hervey, and Sir Thomas Brown, and to disparage their great abilities. This hurt his reputation more than the meanest of his writings could possibly have done. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 64 *.

THOMAS MANTON, D. D. minister of Covent-Garden, and a celebrated preacher at this period. See the reign of CHARLES II.

DR JOHN HEWIT, *six English verses*; 8*vo.*
JOHN HEWIT, D. D. *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*
Dr JOHN HEWIT, *beheaded June (July)* 8, 1658.
JOHN HEWITT, *four Latin verses; in Gaywood's manner*, 8*vo. His head is before his book on Repentance.*

Dr John Hewit was employed by Charles II. in agencies betwixt his friends, and collecting money

* Alexander Rofs, biſhop of Edinburgh, was probably of the ſame family with the above-mentioned perſon. He was deprived of his biſhopric in 1689, and died in 1720. "He had the chance to out-live all the brethren of his "order, and all the biſhops likewiſe in England, who had been poſſeſſed of "ſees before the Revolution." Keith's "Catalogue of the Biſhops of Scotland," p. 41.

JOHN HEWIT. D.D.

From a Painting in the Charter House.

Mrs Claypole
O. Cromwells Daughter —
from a Miniature
by Hoskins
in the Collection of Thos Coutts, Esqr.

money for his support. He was discovered by a spy of Thurloe's, and tried by a high court of justice, in which Lisle presided. He denied the jurisdiction of the court, and was, with little ceremony, condemned for contumacy. He was beheaded at the same time with Sir Henry Slingsby.

Mrs Claypole, Cromwell's favourite daughter, was a very importunate, but unsuccessful advocate with her father in his behalf. When she lay upon her death-bed, she upbraided him with the blood that he had spilt, and spoke with uncommon emphasis of his cruelty with respect to Hewit. Such a remonstrance from a beloved child, in so affecting a situation, must have sunk deep into his mind: it was strongly suspected that his conscience took the alarm, and was never at rest from that moment. July 8. 1658.

THOMAS GOODWIN, D. D. president of Magdalen College, in Oxford. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Vera Effigies LAMBROCI THOMAS, SS. T. D. *D. Savil fecit, T. Cross sc.* 8*vo.*

* * * * * * * * *

EDWARD CALAMY, B. D. His head, with those of Joseph Caryl and several other ministers who flourished at this time, is described in the reign of CHARLES II.

SYDRACH SIMPSON, late master of Pembroke Hall; *black cap, book, &c.*

Sydrach Simpson, who received his education at Cambridge, was, in 1650, appointed master of Pembroke Hall, in that university, by the Parliamentary visitors. He was a minister in London in the reign of Charles I. and much followed and admired as a preacher. Dr Preston, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sydrach Simpson, were, as Neal informs us, "the five pillars of the Independent or Congregational party, and were distinguished by the "name of the *dissenting brethren*, in the assembly of divines*." *Ob.* 1654.

NICHOLAS LOCKYER, M. A. *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

Nicholas Lockyer was chaplain to Cromwell, and a frequent preacher before the parliament †. He succeeded Francis Rous in the provostship of Eton, of which he was deprived soon after the Restoration, and was himself succeeded by Nicholas Monck, brother to the general. He was afterwards ejected from St Bennet's Sheerhog, and Pancras Soper-Lane. He published, in the reign of Charles I. "England faithfully watch't "with her Wounds, or Christ sitting up with his "Children in their swooning State; which is the "Sum of several Lectures, painfully preached "upon Colossians I. by N. Lockyer, M. A." 4to. The title of this book may serve as a specimen of the strain in which all his works are written. *Ob.* 1684.

JOHN

* "Hist. of the Puritans," 4to. i. 623.

† He was a native of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire; and was some time of New Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. On the 31st of January, 1649, he was admitted fellow of Eton College, and elected provost, the 1st of Feb. 1658-9. He was succeeded by Monck, the 1st of June, 1660 ‡.

‡ E. Regist. Coll. Etonens.

Vera Effigies Roberti Dinglei
in Artib: Magistri.

Pub Feb 1. 1798 by WRichardson N° 31 Strand

JOHN HOWE, chaplain to Cromwell. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JEREMIAH WHITE, chaplain to Cromwell. His head belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

ROBERTUS DINGLÆUS, in artibus magister; *T. Cross sc. Before his "Spiritual Taste described, or a Glimpse of Christ, &c."* 1649. 8*vo.*

Robert Dingley was son of Sir John Dingley, Knt. by a sister of the excellent Dr Henry Hammond. He was educated at Magdalen College, in Oxford, where he was a strict observer of all church ceremonies. He afterwards became a zealous puritan, and was remarkably active in ejecting such as were, by that party, styled "ignorant and scandalous ministers and schoolmasters." He was rector of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, when his kinsman colonel Hammond was governor there. The Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue of his works; the most extraordinary of which is, "The Deputation of Angels, or the Angel Guardian: 1. Proved by the divine light of nature, &c. 2. From many rubs and mistakes, &c. 3. Applied and improved for our information, &c. chiefly grounded on Acts xii. 15. Lond. 1654." 8vo.—*Ob.* 1659, *Æt.* 40.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 83; 6 *Latin verses; W. Faithorne f. exactly in the manner of Hollar.* 12*mo.* See an account of him in the preceding reign.

EDWARD TERRY, rector of the church at Greenford, Middlesex; *Æt.* 64, 1655; *Vaughan sc.* 8*vo.*

Edward Terry, a man of polite manners, and of exemplary life, was chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe, in his embassy to the Great Mogul, in the reign of James I. He was a curious observer in his travels, as appears from his "Voyage to East "India, &c." 1655, 8vo. to which his head is prefixed. He was also author of several sermons, and other pieces of divinity, and of "A Charac- "ter of Charles II." * He expected that the king would have preferred him to the deanry of Windsor; but it was given to Dr Bruno Ryves, the noted author of the "Mercurius Rusticus." See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. *Æt.* 53, 1654; *Gaywood f. h. sh. Before his "Exposition of the "twelve Minor Prophets." A worse impression of this print is before his "Exposition of the New Testa- "ment." Under the head are six verses,*

"One of this age's greatest little men, &c." †

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. Æt. 59, 1660; *4to.*

John Trapp, vicar of Weston upon Avon, and school-master at Stratford, in Warwickshire, appears to have been one of the most laborious men of his age. He has written large comments upon almost all the books of the Old and New Testament, not to mention several pieces of divinity of less note. He never had, or even wished for any preferment besides his vicarage, which lay at the convenient distance of two miles from his school. His character for strictness of life, and as a preacher, was such, that he was, on the foot

* See "Athen. Oxon."

† This age was famous for little men of great worth and eminence; namely, archbishop Laud, the earl of Southampton, the Lord Falkland, Sir Charles Cavendish, brother to the marquis of Newcastle, Sidney Godolphin, Hales of Eton, Daniel Featley, Chillingworth, &c.

S Harding del. Clamp sc

Dr Joseph Trapp

from an Original **Picture** *in the Bodlean Gallery.*

OXFORD.

Pub.d 1 May 1796 by F & S Harding Pall Mall.

foot of his merit, offered very considerable benefices, which he refused to accept, as his condition was equal to his wishes. He was grandfather of Dr Joseph Trapp, late vicar of the united parishes of Christ-church, Newgate-Street, and St Leonard's, Foster-Lane, in London *. *Ob.* 17 Oct. 1669.

BENJAMIN SPENCER, *without his name; his right hand is on a scull; Cross sc. Motto,* "Ferendo sepultus, sperando resultus." *Before his* "*Golden Mean,*" *folio.*

Benjamin Spencer, who was born in London about the latter end of the sixteenth century, was probably educated at Cambridge, as no mention is made of him by Wood. He was minister of St Thomas's in Southwark, and rector of Esher, in Surrey; but, being a loyalist, he, by the iniquity of the times, suffered sequestration and imprisonment. He was lecturer to the mercer's company, and chaplain to Sir John Jacob, of Bromley, in Essex, when he published his book, which has the following quaint title, and nine epistles dedicatory prefixed †: "Chrysomeson,

* Author of several books of divinity, and of an excellent series of lectures on poetry, in Latin. He also published Latin translations of Anacreon and Milton, and an English translation of Virgil, in blank verse. He has more successfully imitated the gaiety of Anacreon, than the sublimity of Milton, or the majesty of Virgil.

† This was an expedient to procure money, as the practice of publishing books by subscription was then unknown. I have heard of an author who contrived much better than Spencer. He prefixed a different dedication to a certain number of printed copies, and addressed them to every great man he knew that he thought loved flattery, and would pay him handsomely for it. But, perhaps, none of our authors ever managed better than Dr Fuller, who, in his "Church History," and the Appendix to it, which make but one volume, has, with admirable contrivance, introduced twelve title-pages besides the general one, and "as many particular dedications, and no less than fifty-eight

" someson, a Golden Mean, or a middle Way " for Christians to walk by; wherein all *Seekers* " of Truth, and *Shakers* † in the Faith, may find " the true Religion, independing on Man's In- " vention, and be established therein:

" Intended { as a *K*ey to *C*hristianity, as a *T*ouchstone for a *T*raveller, as a *S*eamark for a *S*ailor."

Speaking of this work, in his general epistle to the reader, he says, " The outward figure of this " book is like the dish called the " *Olio*," a mess " of altogether, which I have so composed on " purpose to give content to every appetite; at " least to some, &c. I have formed it in the " way of dialogue, because it is an inquisitive " age, and also because such kind of writing " comes off more quick and home to the under- " standing than long discourses, which oftentimes " *wearieth* the reader, and *confounds* the memo- " ry." This book was printed at London, for B. S. the author, in 1650.

CAVE BECK. *The figure of the European, in the frontispiece of his book is, with great probability, supposed to be his portrait.*

Cave Beck, rector of St Helen's, in Ipswich ‡, was author of a book, entitled " The Universal " Character, by which all Nations in the World " may understand one another's Conceptions, " reading

" eight or sixty of those by-inscriptions, which are addressed to his particular " friends and benefactors ‡." This swells the bulk of it to at least the amount of forty sheets. Heylin, in the preface to his " Examen Historicum," has censured him for walking in this untrodden path.

† The Seekers, and Shakers, or Quakers, were notable sects at this time.

‡ " Fasti Oxon." ii. 35.

‡ Heylin.

" reading out of one common Writing their own " tongues," 1657, small 8vo. The most considerable work of this kind is that of bishop Wilkins, who, as Wood says, took the hint of his treatise from George Dolgarno's " Ars Signorum," &c. published in 1661. This person, who was a Scotsman, was a school-master at Oxford, where he died in 1687. Mr Leibnitz, who was in England in 1673, " told Mr Boyle and Mr Olden- " burgh, that he did not think either Dr Wil- " kins or Dolgarno had come to the point. They " might, indeed, enable nations, who did not " understand each other to correspond easily to- " gether; but they had not obtained the true " real character, which would be the best instru- " ment of the human mind, and extremely as- " sist both the reason and memory, and the in- " vention of things. These characters ought to " resemble as much as possible those of Algebra, " which are very simple and expressive, and are " never superfluous or equivocal, but whose va- " rieties are grounded on reason. Mr Leibnitz " speaks somewhere of an alphabet, which he " was contriving, of human thoughts. Probably " this alphabet had some relation to his univer- " sal language *."

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, A. M. &c. *Van Hove sc. a small head* †. *In Clark's " Lives," folio.*

Samuel Fairclough, who was born at Haverill, in Suffolk, was one of the most finished scholars, and celebrated preachers among the moderate puritans of his time. He was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge, and was

* " Biog. Brit." artic. WILKINS, note (S).

† This print may be placed here, or in the reign of Charles I.

there supposed to be puritanically inclined, when, at an early age, he was private tutor to Mr Compton, afterwards earl of Northampton, and was chosen to act the part of Surda, in the comedy of Ignoramus, which he obstinately refused, though strongly solicited, and even laughed at for his refusal by the vice-chancellor. He declared, that he thought it unlawful for a man to wear women's clothes, though in a comedy. Upon this declaration his pupil frankly offered to act his tutor's part, and that of Vince, which was allotted for himself. He was sometime lecturer at Lynn, in Norfolk, and afterwards successively minister of Barnardiston and Ketton, in Suffolk, to which benefices he was preferred by Sir Nathanael Barnardiston. In 1662, he was ejected for non-conformity, and was succeeded in the rectory of Ketton by Mr Tillotson, whom he resembled in several circumstances of his character. He was, in the pulpit, confessedly superior to any divine of his persuasion, and preached constantly four times a week; once to the clergy, many of whom frequented his lectures. His discourses were well digested, and carefully committed to writing before they were publicly delivered. He had then his notes constantly before him; but such was the strength of his memory, that he scarce ever was seen to turn his eyes from the audience. This truly pious and worthy man died the 14th of December, 1677, aged 84. His funeral sermon was preached by an eminent conforming divine.

FRANCISCUS ROBERTS, *Æt.* 48, 1656; *h. sh. Before his "Clavis Bibliorum."*

Francis Roberts, who was minister of St Augustin's, in London, and afterwards rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire, was an assistant to the

the commissioners appointed by the parliament, for the ejection of such as were then called "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers "and schoolmasters." He was author of several pieces of practical divinity; but his principal work is, "Clavis Bibliorum, or A Key to the "Bible," successively printed in 8vo. 4to. and folio. *Ob.* 1675. See a catalogue of his works in "Athen. Oxon."

HENRY STUBBES; *Ob. July* (7) 1678, *Æt.* 73; *12mo.*

Henry Stubbes was a puritan divine of distinguished merit, who was educated at Wadham College, in Oxford. In 1654, when he resided in the city of Wells, he was appointed one of the commissioners for ejecting "ignorant and scan- "dalous ministers." Mr Wood speaks of him as a seditious preacher; but Dr Calamy, who is acknowledged to be a writer of more candour, gives us a very different character of him; and represents him as a man of great humility, meekness, and charity, and "above all factious induce- "ments *." Certain it is, that his incessant and disinterested labours in the ministry, his practical writings, which breathe a spirit of piety, and the correspondent life of the author, gained him great esteem and reverence from the moderate of all persuasions.—Mr Baxter preached his funeral sermon.

JOHANNES GOODWIN, S. Theol. Cantabrig. *Ob. Anno Ætat.* 72. 1665.

JOHN GOODWIN, *with a wind-mill over his head, and a weather-cock upon it; 4to.*

John

* See "Calamy's Account of the ejected Miniſters," p. 318, & ſeq.

John Goodwin, minister of Coleman-street *, was a man who made more noise in the world than any other person of his age, rank, and profession. He had the hardiness to introduce Arminianism among the Calvinists, which he bravely and zealously defended, both in his sermons and writings. It is hard to say, whether he displayed more courage in attacking or repelling the enemy. It is certain that he had a very powerful body to deal with, as it was said, that "he "was a man by himself; was against every man, "and had every man almost against him." His genius seemed to be adapted to polemical divinity, and to an age of faction and tumult. He was appointed by the council of war to attend upon Charles I. a little before his execution. This was deemed an insult upon fallen majesty; as no man more eagerly promoted, or more zealously defended the murder of the king. His discourses and writings on this subject were well remembered at the Restoration; but it was also remembered, that he had sown the seeds of division among the sectaries, which is supposed to have saved his life.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *Æt.* 35, *Aug.* 22, 1651; *T. Cross sc.* 4*to.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *Æt.* 35, 1652; *Cross sc.* 12*mo.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *in the pulpit; A. Conradus f. large h. sh.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *a small oval.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

Christopher Love, who was successively minister of St Anne's, Aldersgate, and St Laurence Jewry, in London, was author of Sermons,

* "Johannes Goodwin, Norfolc," became fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge, in 1617. MS. Lambeth, No. 805.

JOHN. GOODWIN.

The Cock my vain & various minde deseries:
The Mill my venting and Inventing Eyes.
Pride
Error
In all the Grists I Grind in Errours Mill
Unhappie I am mistaken still.
Mystic Mastix
Haeret Mastix

A Fawning Flatterer D:T:

Thou see'st not what thou see'st, then dee not see
That this is Hee who calls a lump of clay
Without the Soul, a Man. Thou seest no more,
Nay, but the Shadow of that lump, what store
Of guists and graces what perfections rare
Among soore persons scattered are
Gather in One: Imagine it to bee
His Shadowes substance: And then say, tis hee

A Down-right Dealer I:V:

I shame to see, what (heer) I see, and say
That this is Hee, who fast and loose doth play,
With Piety. A Soul full of Deceipt,
Closed in a Lump of Clay the World to Cheat,
In whom the Scattered Broyls of Errors base,
Of full twoo Sectaries take place,
Gath'red in One. And thus if thou will see
Heresies Substance, in a Shade tis Hee.

Pub.d by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square.

mons, and other pieces of practical divinity *, which gained him a considerable reputation. He was convicted by the high court of justice, of holding correspondence with the king, and conspiring against the republican government: for which he was condemned to be beheaded. The strongest application was made to the parliament for his pardon, not only by his wife and friends, but also by several parishes in London, and by fifty-four ministers; who could only procure a respite of his execution for a month He was beheaded in July, 1651.

ARTHUR JACKSON; *Bouest p. Loggan sc. 4to.*

Arthur Jackson, minister of St Michael, Wood-street, adhered strongly to the parliament, upon the commencement of the civil war. He was a particular friend of Love, and refused to give evidence against him; for which he was fined 500l. and committed close prisoner to the Fleet. He, at the head of the Presbyterians, presented the Bible to Charles II. when he made his triumphant procession through London. There was a particular propriety in choosing this person for that office, as he had written a commentary upon several parts of it. This work, to which his head is prefixed, is in three vols, 4to. He was a man of prodigious application. Dr Calamy informs us, that he "studied 14 or 16 hours a day, at the "university; and constantly rose at 3 or 4 of the "clock in the morning, summer and winter, to "redeem his time, and held it to the age of 73†." *Ob.* 5 Aug. 1666.

GULI-

* His Sermons in three volumes, 8vo. were published in 1652, 1654, and 1657, with his funeral sermon by Thomas Manton.

† See Calamy's "Account of the ejected Ministers," p. 3.

GULIELMUS BRIDGE; *Sherwin sc.* 12*mo.*

William Bridge, who, in 1637, was silenced by bishop Wren, for nonconformity, retired afterwards to Rotterdam, where he was elected pastor of a congregational church. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he returned to England, and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines. He was many years resident at Yarmouth.—In Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa *," is a letter of William Bridge to Henry Scobell, Esq. clerk of the council, about augmenting the income of preachers, with the names of the independent ministers of prime note in the county of Norfolk. This shews that he was a leading man among the independents. He was author of one and twenty treatises, in two vols. 4to. 1657; Sermons before the parliament, &c.—*Ob.* 12 March, 1670, *Æt.* 70.

MR JOHN DURANT. "*Moderata Durant;*" *small* 8*vo.*

John Durant was a minister of special note at Canterbury, where he usually preached in the cathedral church. When the Bartholomew Act took place, he was ejected thence for non-conformity. He was author of several sermons; of "Comfort and Counsel for dejected Souls;" and other treatises on similar subjects, in a very singular canting style †.

SAMUEL

* Vol. ii. lib. xiii. No. 9.

† In his "Sips of Sweetneſs," upon Iſaiah xl. 11 ‡, re-printed in 1662, are the following paſſages: "*Will gently lead thoſe that are with young*; that is, "Chriſt will be very kind to thoſe ſaints that ſtep aſide." And he thus com-

"forts

‡ "He ſhall feed his flock, like a ſhepherd; he ſhall gather the lambs "with his arm, and carry them in his boſom, and ſhall gently lead thoſe "that are with young."

SAMUEL CLARKE (minister of St Bennet Fink); *J. Dunstall sc. h. sh. See the next reign.*

CUTHBERTUS SIDENHAM, (or SYDENHAM), *Æt.* 31, 1654; *Gaywood f. Before his "Greatness of the Mysterie of Godliness,"* 1656; 8*vo.*

CUTHBERT SIDENHAM, *in a cloak. Before his "Hypocrisie Discovered,"* 1654; 8*vo.*

Cuthbert Sidenham, who was educated at Oxford, was author of Sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity. His "Hypocrisy Discovered," &c. was the subject of seven sermons, taken from his mouth, in short-hand, by one of his friends, and published without alteration. It must presently appear, to an attentive reader, that this circumstance

ſorts thoſe that are big with young in a ſinful ſenſe: "O ye ſinning ewes, who "have been big with young! hath not he gone after you, and found you, and "laid you upon his ſhoulders, rejoicing? It may be, thou haſt been wander-"ing, like Dinah, from thy father's houſe, and art big with young, and afraid "to go home; but fear not, go and try, he will not caſt you out of doors, "though you come with big bellies: he will deal gently with you, though "with young. And then it is our glory to be Chriſt's ewes; and then, when "a woman is big with young, and cries out, O my belly, my belly! here is "a point of comfort, that Chriſt is ſweet to ſuch perſons." Afterwards he thus exclaims: "O bleſſed ewes! O believing ewes! and O believing bees "that ſuck the honey of ſin-hatred out of the worm-wood of ſin-acted!" in another place he tells us, that Chriſt accounts their very ſtammerings ſweet, "Meih! meih! faith the little one, and the mother counts it muſic ‖." Incredible as it may ſeem, much in this ſtrain was the popular *eloquence* that prevailed at this period; eloquence that attracted crowded audiences, and which was eagerly committed to writing by the devout ſcribes. "Of all mortals," ſays Sir John Birkenhead, "I admire the ſhort-hand men who have the patience "to write from his mouth. Had they the art to ſhorten it into ſenſe, they "might write his whole ſermon on the back of their nail †."

‖ See this, and more, in L'Eſtrange's "Diſſenter's Sayings."

† "Character of an Aſſembly-Man," p. 17, 18.

cumstance is far from being a recommendation to these discourses *. He wrote a warm piece of controversy in vindication of "the two honourable patriots," Oliver Cromwell and Sir Arthur Haslerig; in which he has endeavoured to wipe of the aspersions of the famous incendiary John Lilburne. *Ob.* March, 1654.

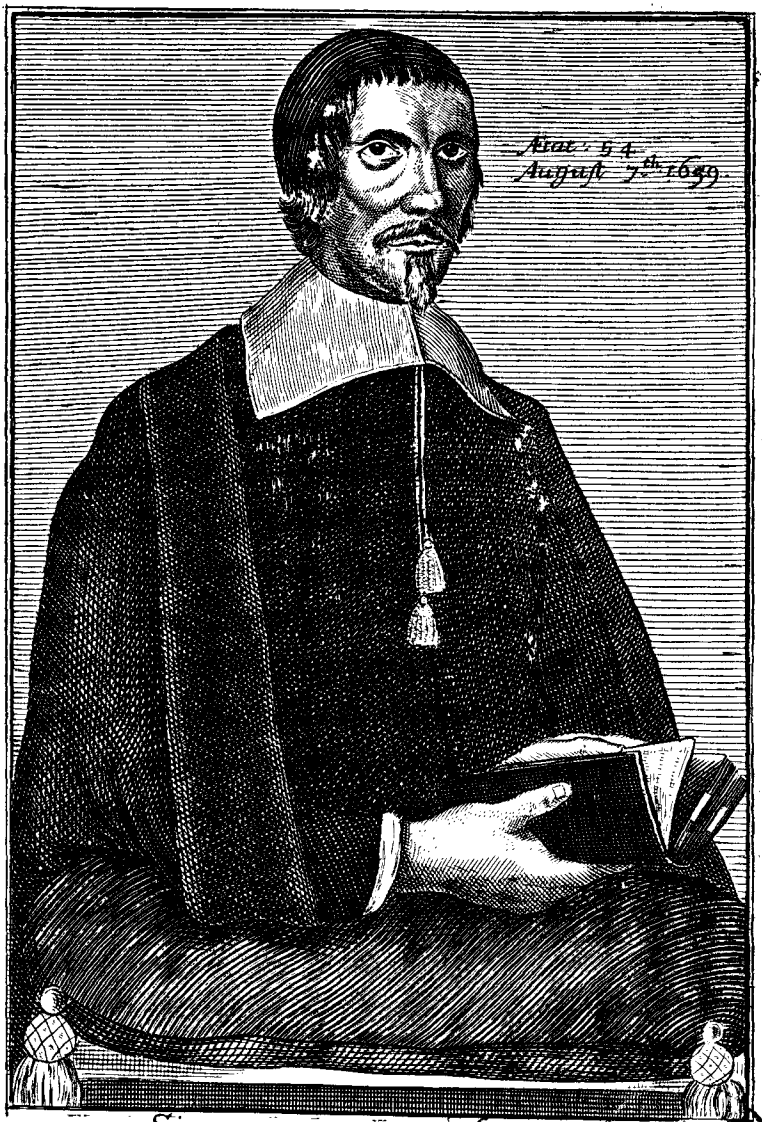
JOHANNES FROST, *Æt.* 31; *Vaughan sc. 4to.*

John Frost was fellow of St John's College in Cambridge, and afterwards pastor of the church of St Olave, in London. He was author of a volume of discourses, entitled "Select Sermons," &c. 1658, fol. to which is prefixed his head. He died about the time of the Restoration.

JAMES NALTON; *J. Chantry sc.* 12*mo.*

James Nalton was sometime pastor of St Leonard's, Foster-Lane. He was concerned in what was called "Love's plot," and fled into Holland, to avoid punishment for conspiring against the independent government. Baxter commends him highly for his great piety and learning, and his uncommon *seriousness* as a preacher. He was often so deeply affected with his subject, as to shed tears while he was preaching; and it was no unusual thing to see the tears trickling down the cheeks of the congregation at the same time. A discourse, with which the preacher appeared to be so sensibly moved, could scarce fail of finding its way to the hearts of his audience. This good man was, especially in the latter part of his life, subject to melancholy, which

* If some modern sermons were taken down in short-hand, and published as they were delivered, it would be a clear proof of what the foolishness of preaching, aided by the power of action can do.



Si non nunc quando.

Thomas Cawton

Published June 15, 1801, by Wm Richardson, York House, 31, Strand.

which sometimes threw him into despair. He died of this horrid distemper, in December 1662. A considerable number of his sermons are in print.

MR THOMAS CAWTON, *Æt.* 54; 8*vo. Frontispiece to his Life.* 1662.

Thomas Cawton, minister of Wivenhoe, in Essex, and afterwards of St Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge. He there laid the foundation of that learning in which he had few equals, and began to distinguish himself by that piety in which he had scarce a superior. He was eminent for his knowledge in the ancient and modern languages, and was well known in England and Holland as an orientalist. He was very instrumental in promoting the great work of the Polyglot Bible, and was an encourager of Dr Castle's Polyglot Lexicon. He was deeply concerned in Love's unhappy affair, and fled into Holland at the same time with Nalton, where they were joint pastors of the English church at Rotterdam. He died abroad, the 7th of August, 1659. The account of his life is an artless picture of a man who did great honour to his profession, and was a pattern of virtue in every social relation. The author tells us, that when Mr Cawton first received the sacrament, he fainted; and he ever afterwards expressed the profoundest reverence, and the most elevated devotion, at that awful solemnity. The very learned Thomas Cawton, whose life is in the "Biographia," was his son.

ISAAC AMBROSE, minister of Preston, in Lancashire. See the reign of CHARLES II.

OBADIAH

OBADIAH SEDGWICK; *small* 8*vo.*

Obadiah Sedgwick, who had been chaplain to Sir Horace Vere, in his expedition into the Netherlands, was successively preacher of St Mildred's parish, in Bread-street, and minister of St Paul's, Covent Garden; where he preceded his son-in-law, Dr Manton. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, a trier of ministers, and a frequent preacher before the parliament. He espoused their cause with uncommon zeal, and was very forward, both by preaching and acting, to carry on the "great work of reformation in "church and state *." He was author of a considerable number of sermons, and other pieces of practical divinity. *Ob.* 1657.

HEZEKIAH HOLLAND, minister of the gospel at Sutton Valence, in Kent; 8*vo.*

Hezekiah

* Sir John Birkenhead, ſpeaking of the popular declaimers in the reign of Charles I. ſays, "'Tis pleaſant to obſerve how finely they play into each o-"thers hands. Marſhall † procures thanks to be given to Sedgwick; and "(for his great pains), Sedgwick obtains as much for Marſhall, and ſo they "pimp for one another. But yet (to their great comfort be it ſpoken) their "whole ſeven years ſermons at Weſtminſter, are to be ſold in Fetter Lane "and Pye Corner."

† Stephen Marſhall, an independent, was miniſter of Finchingfield, in Eſſex. He was, as Newcourt informs us, called "The Geneva Bull ‡." Wood ſtyles him, "The Archflamen of the Rebellious Rout ‖." He, with his ſon-in-law, Philip Nye, was ſent to Scotland to expedite the Covenant. Several years afterwards, they were appointed to treat with Charles I. at the Iſle of Wight, for which each had a premium of 500l. Marſhall, Nye, and Peters, are ſpoken of in much the ſame terms by the royaliſts, as being alike preachers of reſiſtance, and notorious for their zeal and activity in promoting the rebellion. The moſt remarkable of Marſhall's works is his ſermon preached at the funeral of Pym, to which is prefixed the head of the latter, by Glover.

‡ "Reportorium," ii. p. 265. He had this appellation from Cleaveland, who, in his "Rebel Scot," has this diſtich:

"Or roar, like Marſhall, that Geneva Bull,
"Hell and damnation a pulpit full."

‖ "Athenæ," ii. 38.

Here stand, and live in thy immortall page—
Thou Golden Preacher in an Iron Age.
Ireland laments thy losse, whose powerfull word
Wrought on her greater conquests then the Sword;
Their bodies were Subdu'd by Armes and Arts
But thou (blest conquerour) didst win their Hearts.

Published by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

Hezekiah Holland styles himself Anglo-Hibernus in his "Exposition, or a short, but full, "plain, and perfect Epitome of the most choice "Commentaries of the Revelation of St John," 1650, 4to. This was, for the most part, delivered by way of exposition, in his parish church of Sutton Valence.

JOHANNES MURCOT, *Æt.* 30; *Faithorne f.* 4*to. Frontispiece to his works: very scarce.*

John Murcot, a presbyterian, studied at Merton College in Oxford, from which he removed when that city was garrisoned for Charles I. He was, for some time, a minister in Cheshire; and afterwards at Dublin, where he was one of the preachers in ordinary to the lord deputy. He was much admired for his preaching, was a man of great industry in his profession, and of uncommon strictness of life. Mr Wood styles him a "forward, prating, and pragmatical Precisian;" and tells us, that he gave up the ghost "very unwillingly," at Dublin, the 3d of December, 1654. The authors of his life inform us, that he longed for his dissolution, and expressed the greatest joy when it approached. See his Life before his Works.

Vera effigies JO. ROGERS; *Saville p. Hollar f.* 1653. *Arms, a chevron betwixt three stags current. It appears, that Vertue's description of this portrait is taken from an imperfect print. See his "Catalogue of "Hollar's Works," first edit.* p. 74.

John Rogers, who was minister of Purleigh in Essex, became afterwards pastor of St Thomas the Apostle's in London. It appears, that he was also minister of Christ-church in Dublin.

He was a great fanatic, and no less popular among the Anabaptists and Fifth-monarchy men than Love was among the Presbyterians. After Cromwell had deserted these sectaries, he took umbrage at the great popularity, and enterprising spirit of Rogers; and was little less apprehensive of Feake, who was also regarded as a leader of that party *. They were both imprisoned, and the protector was thought to act with extraordinary clemency in sparing their lives. This was imputed to a secret regard that he retained for his old friends the Independents. The writings of Rogers are of a very singular cast. Zachary Crofton wrote an answer to a book of his, entitled, "A Tabernacle "for the sun, or Irenicum Evangelicum, an Idea "of Church discipline," 1653; before which is his head by Hollar. The same person was author of "Bethshemesh clouded, or some Animad- "versions on the Rabbinical Talmud of Rabbi "John Rogers."

THOMAS LARKHAM, &c. *without the engraver's name.*

Thomas Larkham, a zealous Puritan, was persecuted by the star chamber, and other ecclesiastical courts, in the reign of Charles I. which occasioned his flying to New-England. Upon his return, he was chosen minister of Tavestock in Devonshire, where he was greatly esteemed. He was author of several books; but his principal work is his "Discourse of the Attributes of God, in "sundry Sermons," 4to. 1656. *Ob.* 1669, *Æt.* 68.

THOMAS

* Ludlow informs us, that Rogers and Sympſon, miniſters, preached againſt Cromwell's uſurpation. "Memoirs," II. p. 490.

THOMAS MOCKET; *Cross sc.* 12*mo.*

Thomas Mocket, who was master of arts of both universities, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge. In the reign of Charles I. he was minister of Holt, in Denbighshire, and afterwards of Geldesden, in Hertfordshire. He was chaplain to John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, when he was lord president of the Marches of Wales. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the most considerable is his "Gospel Duties and Dignity," 4to. 1641. The most singularly remarkable of his works is entitled, "Christmas, the Christian's Grand Feast, "its Growth: and Observation of Easter, Whit-"sontide, and other Holidays, modestly discussed "and determined," &c. London, 1651 *.

RALPH VENNING. See the reign of CHARLES II.

THOMAS CASE. His head, with those of other Presbyterian ministers, is described in the reign of Charles II. to which they more properly belong.

JOSEPH SYMONDS, late vice provost of Eton; *Æt.* 50; 4*to.*

Several pieces, written by a person of both his names, occur in the Sion and Bodleian Catalogues. They were printed in 1641, 1651, 1655. In one of these he is called "Minister of St Martin's, Ironmonger-Lane." Mention is made of him, under that appellation, in archbishop Laud's

* One of the popular topics of preaching at this time, was against festivals, to which fasts were sometimes substituted, merely from a principle of opposition.

" Account of his Province," for 1639. See " The " History of his Troubles and Tryal," p. 559.

SAMUEL MOORE; *in a black cap and cloak; Marshall sc. 8vo. Under the head, in a small oval, is this motto,* " Non est mortale quod opto." *The print may be placed here, or in the preceding reign.*

He was author of a book called the " Yearn- " ings of Christ's Bowels," &c. printed in 1648 and 1654, 8vo.

" ROBERT MATON, Preacher of the Word," &c. *Cross sc. in MS. under the head.*

Robert Maton, who was born at Tudworth, in Wiltshire, and educated at Wadham College, in Oxford, was strongly possessed with the millenary notions; and, like other enthusiasts, his contemporaries, seems to have dreamed that the Millennium would have been ushered in by the rebellion. He was author of " Israel's Redemp- " tion, or a Prophetical History of our Saviour's " Kingdom on Earth," &c. on Acts i. 6, 1642, 8vo. " A Discourse of Gog and Magog, or the " Battle of the Great Day of God Almighty," on Ezek. xxxviii. 2. " A Comment on the twen- " tieth Chapter of the Revelation," 1652, 4to. " Israel's Redemption redeemed, or the Jews mi- " raculous Conversion to the Faith of the Gospel, " and Return into their own Land, and our Sa- " viour's Personal Reign on Earth, proved from " the Old and New Testament," &c. 1646. This was re-printed under the title of " The Fifth Mo- " narchy," &c. in 1655, with his head prefixed *.

THOMAS

* See Wood.

Blasphemy
Rebellion
I know you are good fellows
Stay and take the other glass
Heresie
No life to Lechery.
Hugh Peters ye first and ye last.

THOMAS HILDER, of Sandwich, in Kent, Æt. 53, 1651. *His name is not inscribed. Under the print, which was engraved by Vaughan, are eight verses.*

" The effigies here on which you look," &c.

His dress denotes him a puritan divine.

He was author of an uncommon book, entitled " Conjugal Counsel, or seasonable Advice " both to unmarried and married Persons," to which is prefixed his print, 8vo. It was written chiefly for the use of Samuel, Mehetabel, and Anne Hilder, his children, to whom he has addressed himself in a long dedication.

HUGH PETERS, *in the pulpit; a full congregation: he is represented turning an hour-glass; near him are these words: " I know you are good fellows, " stay and take the other glass." Before his Life, by William Young, M. D. (a Welsh physician.)* 12mo, 1663.

HUGH PETERS, *with a wind-mill on his head: The devil is whispering in his ear,* 8vo. *To this print was afterwards affixed the name of father Peters* *.

Hugh

* Before Sir John Birkenhead's " Assembly-Man," which contains a *general* and very satirical character of a fanatic divine belonging to the assembly at Westminster, is a frontispiece, by Faithorne, which is supposed to have been intended for Hugh Peters, or some active zealot of that period. The figure is a whole length, in a cloak, treading on the Fathers, Councils, Common-Prayer, &c.

Sir John, speaking of an Assembly-man, says †, " His whole prayer is such " an irrational bleating, that (without a metaphor) 'tis the calves of his lips. " He uses fine new words, as savingable, muchly, Christ-Jesusness; and yet " he has the face to preach against prayer in an unknown tongue ‡."

" Some-

† P. 14, 15.

‡ Dr South, in vol. v. p. 493, of his " Sermons," where he mentions the simplicity of St Paul's language, says, " This was the way of the Apostles " discoursing of things sacred. Nothing here of *the fringes of the north star*; " nothing of *nature's becoming unnatural*; nothing of the *down of angel's wings*,

Hugh Peters, who was the son of a merchant * at Foy, in Cornwal, was sometime a member of Jesus College, in Cambridge; whence he is said to have been expelled for his irregular behaviour †. He afterwards betook himself to the stage ‡, where he acquired that gesticulation and buffoonery which he practised in the pulpit §. He was admitted into holy orders by Dr Mountaine, bishop of London; and was, for a considerable time, lecturer of St Sepulchre's, in that city: but being prosecuted for criminal conversation with another man's wife ‖, he fled to Rotterdam, where he was pastor of the English church, together with the learned Dr

" Sometimes he's foundered; and then there is such hideous coughing! " but that's very seldom; for he can glibly run over nonsense, as an empty " cart trundles down a hill.

" His usual auditory is most part female; and as many sisters flock to him " as at Paris on St Margaret's day, when all come to church that are or hope " to be with child that year."

* See " H. Peters's Legacy to his daughter," p. 98.

† See his Life by Dr Young, p. 6.

‡ Life, p. 7.

§ The English language was much corrupted by the preachers at this period. The eloquence of the pulpit differed widely from every other species, and abounded with such figures of speech as rhetoric has found no name for ‡. The language of prayer was no less corrupted than that of preaching: the second person in the Trinity was frequently addressed in the familiar, the fond, and the fulsome style; much of which seems to have been borrowed from " The Academy of Compliments," a foolish book published about this time.

‖ Life, p. 20.

" *or the beautiful locks of cherubims*; no starched similitudes, introduced with a " *thus have I seen a cloud rolling in its airy mansion*; and the like. No, these " were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit; for the apostles, poor " mortals! were content to take lower steps, and to tell the world in plain " terms, *that he who believed, should be saved; and that he who believed not, should* " *be damned.*"

‡ This is exemplified in a printed account of a sermon of Hugh Peters's, on Psalm cvii. ver. 7. " He led them forth by the right way, that they might " go to the city of habitation." He told his audience, that God was forty " years leading Israel through the wilderness to Canaan, which was not forty " days march; but that God's right way was a great way about." He then made a circumflex on his cushion, and said, that the Israelites were led " crin- " kledom cum crankledom." See the story at large in the " Parliamentary " History," vol. xxii. p. 72.

Hugh Peters.

Published by Wm. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Fields.

Effigies Johannis Pordage
Philosophi Medici Theologi
Authoris hujus Figuræ hieroglyphicæ.

Pub.d by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square.

Dr William Ames. He afterwards exercised his ministry in New-England, where he continued about seven years. He was a great pretender to the saintly character, a vehement declaimer against Charles I. and one of the foremost to encourage and justify the rebellion *. The historical and critical account of his life, published a few years since, is chiefly taken from "A dying "Father's last Legacy, &c. or H. Peters's advice "to his Daughter."—See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES PORDAGE †; *Faithorne f. 4to.*

John Pordage, who is placed by Baxter at the head of the *Behmenists*, was some time preacher of St Laurence's church in Reading, and afterwards rector of Bradfield in Berkshire. He was a man of much natural enthusiasm; and having over-heated his imagination by reading the works of Jacob Behmen, he, like that visionary, fancied himself inspired. He pretended to know divine truth by a clearer light than that of the scripture, which he considered as little better than a *dead letter*. He was accused by Christopher Fowler, a clergyman of Reading, before the commissioners

* When Charles was brought to London for his trial, Hugh Peters, as Sir Philip Warwick says, "was truly and really his goaler ‖." Dr White Kennet informs us, that he bore a colonel's commission in the civil war; that he was vehement for the death of the king; that it was strongly *suspected* that he was one of his masked executioners; and that one Hulet was the other. "Register," &c. p. 277, 284.

† As I have never seen the book to which this head belongs, I am in doubt as to the person whom it represents. I have lately seen the same print, as I apprehend, inscribed, "Effigies Johannis Pordage, Philosophi, Medici, Theologi, Authoris hujus Figuræ Hieroglyphicæ." He is styled "chymist," in a manuscript inscription under the head in the Pepysian library. Quære, if a son of the *clergyman*, who had several children, of whom Samuel was a poet.

‖ Memoirs, p. 340.

of Berks for ejecting ministers, of preaching antiscriptural doctrine, of blasphemy, and familiarity with evil spirits. Much of the history of this strange enthusiast may be seen in Fowler's "Dæ-"monium Meridianum." He acknowledges himself, in his answer to that book, that he had sensible communion with angels, and that he knew good spirits from bad by his sight, and even by his smell. He also acknowledges, that his house was, for a month, infested with evil spirits; and that he had a visible conflict with a fiery dragon, which filled a large room; "that an impression "was made in the brick wall of his chimney, of "a coach drawn with tygers and lions, which "could not be got out, till it was hewed out with "pick axes; and another on his glass window, "which yet remaineth." But these spirits, as he believed, were raised by one Everard, whom he looked upon as a conjurer. This man, who appeared to be a proselyte of Pordage's, was for several weeks a sojourner in his family.—The character of Pordage may be summed up in very few words; he was far gone in one of the most incurable kinds of madness, *the frenzy of enthusiasm.* See more of him in his "Vindication of himself against several aspersions," &c. Lond. 1655. See also Wood's Athenæ, II. 578; and Baxter's Life, fol. part i. p. 77,

A SCOTCH DIVINE.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, S. S. Th. Professor primarius, et academiæ Edinburgenæ præfectus, *Æt.* 46, 1654. *R. White sc. small 4to.*

This

This excellent person is represented by bishop Burnet as one of the most perfect characters of his own, or any other age. He was learned, eloquent, and devout; but his piety was the most unaffected in the world. His charity was comprehensive with respect to speculative opinions; but he could never overlook flagrant vices and corruptions in the professors of any religion. He was, for his singular merit, preferred to the bishopric of Dumblain, and afterwards to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He had many enemies among the rigid Episcopalians, as he was strongly inclined to make some concessions to the Presbyterians, in order to an *accommodation* *. Though he was upwards of seventy years of age, he appeared in great health and spirits, and in the full possession of all his faculties, the day before he died; but was even then apprehensive of his approaching dissolution. He seemed to think the circumstances that usually attend death worse than death itself; and wished to die at an inn, to avoid the sorrowful looks and troublesome assiduities of his friends. The event was according to his wish, for he died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick Lane, in 1684. His select works were published in 8vo. 1746. See more of him in Burnet's "History of his own "Time," and in Dr Doddridge's Life. The last mentioned author published his expository works, and other valuable remains.

Consec. 15 Dec. 1661.

JOHANNES D'ESPAGNE, Sancti Evangelii Minister; Doctrina singulari, Studio indefesso, Morum suavitate, adversorum Tolerantia, inclytus. *Before his "Essay," &c.* 8vo.

John

* Burnet's "History of his own Time," i. 273, & seq.

John D'Espagne was minister of a French congregation, which assembled at Durham-house in the Strand; and, after that was pulled down, at the chapel in Somerset-house, which was procured for that assembly by order of the house of lords *, by many of whom he was much followed and admired. He wrote on the sacrament, and several other subjects, in French. The following books, which are the most considerable of his works, have been translated into English: "The "Use of the Lord's Prayer, maintained against "the objections of the Innovators of these times," Englished by C. M. London, 1646. "An Essay "on the Wonders of God, in the harmony of the "Times, Generations, and most illustrious Events "therein enclosed; from the Original of Ages to "the Close of the New Testament," 1662, 8vo. This was published after his decease, by his executor.

PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

RICHARDUS CARPENTERUS; *Faithorne sc. small 4to. From his "two Sermons." The second is entitled, "Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious;"* on Gen. i. 14. "*And let them be for signs.*" *It is dedicated to Mr Ashmole. The head is at the end of the dedication. These Sermons were printed at London, in 4to.* 1657 †. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

PETRUS

* The French church in the Savoy was erected in the reign of Charles II. It was under the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and the English liturgy was used.

† It is probable that he professed himself a protestant when his Sermons were printed.

Peter Wright, Jeſuit, executed 1651.

From a ſcarce Print in the Collection of
Rob Stearne Tighe Eſq.r

Pub.d by J. Thane, *Spur Street Leiceſter Square*

PETRUS WRIGHT, Sacerdos e Soc. Jesu, ob Fidem, passus, Londini, 1651. *C. Galle sc.*

Peter Wright was a Jesuit and a missionary in England. He was some time chaplain to the marquis of Winchester, and afterwards to Sir Henry Gage, governor of Oxford in the time of the civil war *. He assisted that great man in his last moments, being with him when he received his fatal wound in the skirmish at Culham-bridge. Wright happening afterwards to be seized, was tried and condemned to die on account of his sacerdotal character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 29th of May, 1651. The principal evidence against him was Thomas Gage, brother to Sir Henry, who, from a Franciscan friar, was "turned "priest-catcher, and captain of the band of pur- "suivants." He had almost an unlimited power to search the houses of catholics in the reign of Charles I. †

The following person was of Scottish extraction.

ALEXANDER MORUS, summus Vir, &c. *Crispin de Pas figu. half length; h. sh.*

Alexander More, who was the son of a Scotsman, at Castres, in Languedoc, was one of the completest scholars, and most eloquent and graceful preachers of his age. He was well skilled in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic languages, and was an excellent divine, poet, and historian. He distinguished himself at a very early period, when he, on the foot of his merit, was elected Greek professor at Geneva, where he succeeded Spanheim

* This is the Jesuit hinted at in Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p. 553.
† Dod, iii. 114.

Spanheim in the divinity-chair. He was honoured with another divinity-chair in the celebrated school at Middleburg; and, by the invitation of the magistrates of Amsterdam, succeeded the famous Gerard Vossius in the professorship of history, in which he appeared to advantage, though he was successor to so great a man. He afterwards became minister of the protestant church at Paris. He was intimate with Salmasius, and took his part against Milton, who treated him as a letcher and a libertine; not indeed without some foundation, as his character was not untainted in regard to women. It appears, that his morals raised him some enemies; his merits perhaps more; and his temper, which was ambitious, fickle, bold, and presumptuous, most of all.

The reader may see an account of his works, which are chiefly theological, in Bayle, who particularly mentions his quarrel with Milton *. He died at Paris, in the house of the dutchess of Rohan, in September, 1670. The print, which is well executed, is much like him.

LAY PREACHERS.

OLIVER CROMWELL exercised what he called "the sword of the Spirit," upon every occasion, where he thought the military sword would be ineffectual. He well knew that the people were ever more disposed to be led by preachers than captains, and, to extend his influence over them,

* Artic. MORUS, note (M). It appears in note (K), that he was in England in 1661 and 1662.

It will be worth the reader's while to see what is said of him by John Albert Fabricius, in the preface to his "Observationes in varia Loca N. T." and by Dr Newton, in his "Life of Milton," p. 27, &c.

them, he united both characters. There is a sermon, said to have been preached by him, on Rom. xiii. 1. "The last Lord's Day, in April, 1649, at "Sir P. T's house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields." It was published in 1680. As it abounds with low ribaldry, and egregious nonsense, it carries with it no internal evidence of its being genuine.—Harrison, Vane, and Peter Pett, were also lay-preachers in the time of the Interregnum: the first of these persons was head of a re-baptised congregation in London *.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

EDVARDUS NICHOLAS, &c. *A. Hertochs f. h. sh.*

This print, which was from a private plate, is uncommon. The picture whence it was engraved was painted by Adrian Hanneman, in 1653, when Sir Edward was sixty years of age. Hanneman at that time resided at Brussels †.

Sir Edward Nicholas was born the 4th of April, in the year 1593, and entered of the Middle-Temple in 1611. In 1622 he married Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, of Holston in Norfolk. Between the years 1611 and 1642, when he was made secretary of state; he was one of the six clerks in chancery, and successively secretary to lord Zouch, and the duke of Buckingham, in the office of high-admiral. It is remarkable that the latter was speaking to him when he was stabbed by Felton. He was afterwards clerk of

* "Myſtery of the good old Cauſe," p. 24.

† MS. Letter of Mr Wm. Nicholas.

of the council, and continued in that employment till the seals were given him by the king. He attended his majesty to Oxford, and resided with him there till he went to the Scots army. On the surrender of Oxford to Fairfax, he retired to the prince of Wales in Jersey. From that time to the Restoration, he lived for the most part with Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon *, at Caen in Normandy. The above account is taken from an authentic letter, sent with the print already described, to the late professor Ward, of Gresham College, by Mr William Nicholas, who died a few years since at Horsley in Surrey †. He was descended from the

* When Sir Edward Hyde, his moſt intimate friend, was apprehenſive that his life would be of very ſhort duration, as the parliament was thought to meditate a ſudden attempt upon Jerſey, the place of his retirement, in 1647, he, in a memorial, deſigned to be opened at his death, deſired that his papers ſhould be committed to the cuſtody of ſecretary Nicholas; that he ſhould, "if "it pleaſed God to redeem his majeſty from the horrid oppreſſions under "which he then groaned, receive his majeſty's abſolute direction what ſhould "be done with theſe papers." He then deſired that they might "be carefully "examined and peruſed by the lord keeper, Sir Thomas Gardiner, Mr Geof- "fry Palmer, Dr Sheldon, Dr Earles, and Dr Morley, or as many of them "as Mr Secretary Nicholas ſhould be able to draw to him." In caſe of the death of the ſecretary and himſelf, he ſignified that the papers ſhould be delivered to Lord Capel and Lord Hopton, "whoſe advice and aſſiſtance was to "have been always uſed; and he deſired them to purſue his former wiſhes ‖."

If the reader be curious to contemplate the picture of a great and good man in *exile*, reflecting, with death in proſpect, on a life uniformly ſpent in the ſervice of his God, his king, his country, and his friends, he will read with a melancholy pleaſure, perhaps with tears, the contents of the packet of papers, which were written in this intereſting and awful ſituation; and were, upon his deceaſe, to have been diſpatched to the ſecretary, his worthy friend ‡.

† William Nicholas, Eſq. grandſon to the ſecretary, was brought up a Turkey merchant. He was one of the reſtorers of the Antiquarian Society, in 1717. Having ſurvived the reſt of his family, the eſtates in London, Wiltſhire, Surrey, &c. deſcended to him ¶.

‖ Chancellor Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p. 357.

‡ See ibid. p. 352.

¶ Dr Ducarel.

J. Bullfinch del.t

R. Cooper Sculp.t

JOHN THURLOE,

Secretary of State to the Protector Oliver and Richd. Cromwell.

From the Original in the Collection

the secretary, and the last of his family. See more of Sir Edward Nicholas in the reign of Charles II.

JOHN THURLOW: *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the lord James Cavendish. This head is, with good reason, supposed to have been done for some other person.*

JOHN THURLOE, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1741: *engraved for his "State Papers."*

JOHN THURLOE; *from a gold medal in the possession of Dr Mead; a head piece.*

THURLOE and HUGH PETERS, *receiving a petition of four deputies from the states of Holland. Sherwin sc. 4to.*

Mr Cambridge has a good picture of him, of the authenticity of which he has no doubt.

John Thurloe, secretary of State to Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, was as amiable a man in his private, as he was great in his public character. His knowledge and his judgment, his industry and dispatch, were equally extraordinary; and he was as dexterous in discovering secrets, as he was faithful in keeping them. His "State "Papers," in 7 vols. folio, are an excellent history of Europe during this period, and are at once a proof of his abilities as a statesman, and his excellence as a writer.—He was advanced to the office of secretary of state, the 10th of Feb. 1653-4. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1667-8, *Æt.* 51.

EDMUND LUDLOW, knight of the shire for the county of Wilts, *in the parliament which began Nov.* 3. 1640, *one of the council of state, lieut. gen. of the horse, and commander in chief of the forces in Ireland. Drawn and etched,* 1760, *by J. B. Cipriani, a Florentine.*

Florentine, from a proof impression of a seal, in the possession of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. and A. S. S. h. sh.

EDMUND LUDLOW, Esq. *Ravenet sc. 4to.*

Edmund Ludlow was, at twenty-three years of age, made a colonel of a regiment, and soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He, in that quality, commanded in Ireland, and had a considerable hand in subduing that country, where he acquitted himself with great courage and conduct. He entered with zeal into all the measures of the Republican party, and tells himself, that "he had the honour of being one of the late "king's judges *." About the time of the Restoration, he retired into Switzerland, and was there thirty-two years, among a people who loved his principles, and respected his person. He composed his "Memoirs" in this land of liberty. His portrait prefixed to that book, belongs to the reign of William III.

PHILIP SKIPPON, one of the council of state to Cromwell. See the preceding reign, Class VII.

THOMAS KILLEGREW, who had been page of honour to Charles I. was, in 1651, appointed resident at Venice by Charles II. His principal business was to borrow money of the English merchants in that city, for the king's support. His behaviour, during his residence, did no honour to his master or himself. The Venetians were so much scandalized at his irregularities, that they compelled him to leave the republic; and a complaint was preferred against him

* "Memoirs," ii. p. 871, 8vo.

S Harding Del. J. J. Van den Berghe, Sculp.

THOMAS KILLIGREW.

From the Original in the Possession of Miss Killigrew.

him to the king, at Paris, by their ambassador. See the reign of Charles II. Class VIII. and IX.

SAMUEL MORLANDUS, *serenissimi domini protectoris ad regem Galliæ, ducemque Sabaudiæ, de rebus Valensium Internuncius; et deinde extra ordinem commissarius. P. Lilly (Lely) p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Samuel Morland, of Sulhamsted Banister, in Berkshire, was some time one of the under secretaries to Thurloe *. He was employed by the Protector in several embassies, and was, in 1657, his resident at Geneva. His "History of the Evangelical churches of Piedmont" was published in folio, 1658, with his head prefixed †. He was sent to Savoy, to forward the charitable collection made in England for the Vaudois, and found the conveyance very difficult, as their enemies were hovering round to intercept it. The method of expediting money by bills was then much less known than it is at present. In the beginning of the year 1660, he waited on the king at Breda, and made several important discoveries; and was, in consideration of his services, the same year created a baronet. In 1695, was published his "Urim of Conscience," a small octavo, before which, as I am informed, there is a neat print of him, in a large wig, and point cravat tied with a black ribbon; and some account of himself. I know not when he died, but am certain that he lived to an advanced age, and was, in the latter part of his life, afflicted with blindness. His

* See a very remarkable story of him while he was secretary to Thurloe, in Wellwood's "Memoirs," p. 110, & seq.

† In vol iii. of bishop Gibson's Papers, in the Lambeth Library, is an "Abreviate of the Life of Sir Samuel Morland, Bart." written by himself. There are also many letters and papers by him in the same volume.

son was master of the mechanics to Charles II. He invented the drum-headed capstan for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking-trumpet, an engine for quenching fires, an arithmetical instrument, &c. Mention is made of several of his works in the Bodleian Catalogue.

ALGERNON SYDNEY; *J. B. Cipriani d. J. Bazire sc.* 1763; *h. sh. Under the head is the following inscription.* "At the time when Mr Algernon Sydney was ambassador at the court of Denmark, Monsieur Terlon, the French ambassador, had "the confidence to tear out of the book of mottoes, "in the king's library, this verse, which Mr Sydney, "according to the liberty allowed to all noble strangers, had written in it,

——— "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis,
"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

"Though Monsieur Terlon understood not a word "of Latin, he was told by others the meaning of "that sentence, which he considered as a libel upon "the French government, and upon such as was "then setting up in Denmark by French assistance "or example." Lord Molesworth's preface to his "Account of Denmark."

Algernon Sydney, a younger son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was colonel of a regiment in the civil war, and one of the ambassadors sent to Sweden and Denmark by Richard Cromwell. He was a man of a philosophic turn of mind, had seen much of the abuse of kingly power, and was apprehensive of much more. Hence he became as zealous a republican, from speculation and principle, as others were from animosity and faction. See more of him in the reign of Charles II. Class IX.

ALEX-

Published 28 February 1796, by J. Herbert No 29 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.

ALEX. ERSKINE,

Plenipotentiary for Sweden

1641.

ALEXANDER ERSKEIN, S. Regiæ Majestatis Sueciæ a Consiliis secretioribus aulicis et bellicis, &c. ad Tractatus Pacis universalis Plenipotentiarius. *Anselmus van Hull p. Corn. Galle sc.* 1649, *h. sh. His portrait is in Suyderhoef's fine print of the treaty of Munster* *.

This gentleman was probably of the Kelly branch of the family of Marr; Sir Alexander Erskine, of that house, having been ennobled by James VI. Many of his descendants have been named Alexander; but there is no account of the person in question in Douglas's "Peerage."

PHILIP EARL OF PEMBROKE, when the house of lords was abolished, condescended to sit among the commons, as knight of the shire for Berks. See the reign of Charles I. Class II.

FRANCIS ROUS, speaker of Barebone's parliament. See the Class of Authors.

ANDREW MARVEL, member of parliament for Kingston upon Hull. See the reign of Charles II.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, the voluminous writer, was, to use the epithet of lord Clarendon, no less *voluminous* as a speaker. Clement Walker, mentions, with due commendation, a speech of his addressed to the house of commons, a little before the death of Charles I. in which he proves his concessions to the parliament to be sufficient ground for a peace †. He has, in this speech, recapitulated the arguments

* There is a set of prints of the ambassadors who were present at this treaty; Erskein's is among them.

† "Hist. of Independency," part ii p. 15. This speech is reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

on both sides with great freedom and propriety. He continued to speak roundly of abuses, when others thought it prudent to be silent; and though he had lost his ears for his patriotism, he was determined to be a patriot still, though at the hazard of his head. See the preceding Reign, Class IX.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONE *, *a head in a square*; 8*vo*.

July 4. 1654. Barebone, who was by occupation a leather-seller, was one of the most active, if not the most able members of the parliament assembled by Cromwell, which took its denomination from his name. When Monck came to London with a view of restoring the king, and was intent upon the re-admission of the secluded members, this man appeared at the head of a numerous rabble of fanatics, which was alarming even to that intrepid general. A petition was presented by their leader to the parliament, for the exclusion of the king and royal family. Monck, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expostulated with them for giving too much

* I have been informed that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name; viz. Praise God, Barebone; Christ came into the world to save Barebone; and, If Christ had not died, thou hadst been damned Barebone. Some are said to have omitted the former part of the sentence, and to have called him only "Damned Barebone." Mr Hume has given us a list of names of this kind. In Montfaucon's "Diarium Italicum ‖." is a sepulchral inscription of the year 396, upon Quodvultdeus, with the following note: "Hoc ævo non Pauci erant qui piis sententiolis nomina propria concinnarent: v. g. Quodvultdeus, Deogratias, Habetdeum, Adeodatus."

‖ Edit. 4to. p. 270.

much countenance to that furious zealot and his adherents ‡.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

BULSTRODUS WHITLOCK, Eques Auratus, *Windsorii proconstabularius, scaccarii commiss. dudum magni sigilli custos, &c. Faithorne sc.*

There is a copy of this by Hulsbergh, h. sh.

This print may be placed in the reign of Charles II. in which it was engraved. There is a portrait of him, which was painted in Sweden, and is very like Faithorne's print. It is in the possession of the Rev. Dr Cooper, late of Philis-Court, at Henley upon Thames *. This gentleman's father married the heiress of the Whitlock family.

Bulstrode Whitlock, a man of integrity, espoused the cause to which he adhered from principle; and though warmed, was never over-heated by party. His knowledge in the laws was very extensive; his judgment, his experience, his dexterity and address in the management of affairs, were no less extraordinary. He was a leading member of the house of commons, a principal commissioner in the treaties of Oxford and Uxbridge,

‡ See Roger Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 89, 90. That author tells us, that William Prynne, "tied to a great basket hilt sword †," was the firſt of the secluded members that entered the house of commons.

* In the time of the civil war, Mr Whitlock was appointed governor of the town of Henley, and of the fort of Philis-Court, his own seat, in which was a garriſon of 300 foot, and a troop of horſe. He was known to be a man of a great perſonal courage, though he was never called upon to exerciſe it in a military capacity.

† Gladio alligatus Cic.—Spoken of a little man who wore a large ſword.

bridge, and one of the ambassadors sent by Richard Cromwell to mediate a peace betwixt Sweden and Denmark. His candour was conspicuous in the warmest debates; and though he still adhered to the side that was uppermost, it appears to have been more owing to his moderation than the flexibility of his principles. See the Class of Authors, in the reign of Charles II.

HENRY ROLLE, lord chief-justice of the upper bench; *Hertochs f. h. sh.*

Henry Rolle was one of the six judges who accepted of a commission from the commonwealth, soon after the death of Charles I. † He was intimately acquainted with the most eminent lawyers of his time; and was in the knowledge of his profession scarce inferior to the greatest. His reading and his practice were equally extensive; and he seems to have been formed by nature for patient study, deep penetration, and clearness and solidity of judgment. He soon discovered the hinge upon which every cause turned, and when he was convinced himself, had the art of easily convincing others. His integrity, even under the usurpation of Cromwell, was acknowledged by the generality of the royalists themselves. He was, of all the judges, the most averse from trying any of the king's party for treason: he indeed thought their defence, in which they insisted upon the illegality of the government, was too well founded. He died the 30th of July, 1656, and was succeeded in his office by the celebrated Glynn. He was author of the Reports and Abridgment which bear his name. See "Athen Oxon."

MAT-

† See Walker's "Hist. of Independency, part ii. p. 119.

MATTHEW HALE was eminent at this period for the several qualifications that compose the character of an able lawyer, and a good man. He was made a judge in 1653-4; and was, without exception, the most impartial dispenser of justice of any of his contemporaries. See the reign of CHARLES II.

SERJEANT BRADSHAW; *a head, partly scraped, and partly stripped; large 4to.* There is an account of him in the preceding reign, Class XII.

JOHN RUSHWORTH, Esq. barrister of Lincoln's Inn, was far more eminent as an historian, than a lawyer. See a description of his portrait among the historians, in the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, *Æt.* 49, 1653; *four English verses.* See the reign of CHARLES I. See also Class V.

JOHN SPARROW, a barrister of the Inner Temple. See Class IX.

THOMAS FIDELL, of Furnival's Inn, Gent. one of the attorneys of the court of common bench, aged 56 years; *T. Cross sc.*

Thomas Fidell was author of a book entitled, "A perfect Guide for a studious young Lawyer; "being Precedents for Conveyancing." The first edition, before which is his portrait, was published in 4to. 1654.

A LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

MAJOR-GENERAL DISBREW *, *on horseback; Stent; 4to.*

* Sic. Orig.

John Desborough (or DISBROWE) was bred to the law, but was never like to rise to any eminence in that profession. He was clumsy and ungain in his person, clownish in his manners, and boisterous in his behaviour. He was brother-in-law to Cromwell; but was so violent a republican, that he could never be reconciled to the name or office of a king, in the nearest of his relations, or even in the best of mankind. He was one of the council of state to the Protector, general at sea, major-general of the counties of Glocester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwal. But though he enjoyed these great offices under him, he abhorred his power, and was ever intriguing with the republicans. He was promoted to the chancellorship of Ireland by his nephew Richard; but was one of the chief instruments in pulling him down, and transferring his power to the army. Desborough himself was but a tool in the hand of Lambert.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GENERAL FAIRFAX *holding the head of Charles I. by the hair, in his right hand, and an axe in his left. The print, which seems to be Dutch, is inscribed* "Carnifex Regis Angliæ;" 8*vo.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. lieutenant-general; *Joost Hartgers exc.* 8*vo.*

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, Exercituum Anglicæ reipublicæ generalis locum-tenens, *gubernator Hiberniæ, &c. P. Aubrey;* 4*to.*

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, vice-generalis. *Heads of Charles I. &c.* 4*to.*

GEORGE

GEORGE MONCK, general of the army in Scotland, and the restorer of the king. See the reign of CHARLES II. Class II.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FLEETWOOD was the chief of the fourteen major-generals appointed by Cromwell over England and Wales. These men, most of whom were obscure persons, were armed with an inquisitorial power over the royalists of all denominations. Their principal business was to search out and examine such as had borne arms for Charles I. or were disaffected to the present government; and to punish them by imprisonment, decimation of their estates, &c. See Class II.

EDMUND LUDLOW, lieutenant-general. See Class V.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL * LAMBERT; *Walker p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the late earl of Bradford. Illust. Head.*

Major-general LAMBERT; *h. sh. mezz.*

The honourable major-general LAMBERT; *oval; large 4to.*

Major-general LAMBERT; *in armour; cravat, &c.*

Major-general Lambert distinguished himself by his valour and conduct on many occasions, during the civil war; particularly at the battle of Naseby, at the battle of Fife, in Scotland, and by his victory in Cheshire, where he totally defeated the forces commanded by Sir George Booth: for which important service the parliament presented him with 1000l. to buy a jewel. He was, of all the officers of the army, the second to Cromwell, in courage, prudence, and capacity; In Aug. 1659.

* The inscription of this print is erroneous; he was never above the rank of a major-general.

capacity; but was equal to him only in ambition. The protector regarded him with a jealous eye; and, upon his refusal to take the oath to be faithful to his government, deprived him of his commission, but granted him a pension of 2000l *. This was an act of prudence rather than generosity, as he well knew, that such a genius as Lambert's, rendered desperate by poverty, was capable of attempting any thing. Tho' Lambert had so great a share in the civil war, he escaped punishment at the Restoration. The daring general, when he was brought to his trial, behaved with more submission than the meanest of his fellow-prisoners, and was reprieved at the bar. He was banished to the isle of Guernsey, where he continued in patient confinement for above thirty years. See the Class of Artists; see also the preceding reign, Class VII.

Major-general DISBROWE. See the Class of Lawyers.

COL. JOHN HEWSON; *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo. In Clarendon's "History."*

The Giant HUSONIO, *that is, Col. Hewson. Before the second part of "Don Juan Lamberto; or a comical History of the late Times," said to be written by Flatman, Lond.* 1661; *4to.*

This man, who is represented in a buff coat, once wore a leather apron; and from a mender of old shoes, became a reformer of Government and

* Roger Coke informs us, that "after he had been discarded by Oliver, he betook himself to Wimbleton House, where he turned florist, and had the fairest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition he entertained before he was cashiered." Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 76.

C PENRUDDOCK

and religion *. He was, allowing for his education, a very extraordinary person. His behaviour in the army soon raised him to the rank of a colonel; and Cromwell had so great an opinion of him as to entrust him with the government of the city of Dublin, whence he was called to be a member of Barebone's parliament. He was a frequent speaker in that and the other parliament of which he was a member, and was, at length, thought a fit person to be a lord of the upper house. He was one of the committee of safety; and was, with several of his brethren, very intent upon a new model of the republic, at the eve of the Restoration. This event occasioned his flying to Amsterdam, where he died in his original obscurity. See more of him in the "History of Independency," part iv. p. 79.

COL. PENRUDDOCK; *G. Vertue sc. In the possession of his grandson Penruddock. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Col. JOHN PENRUDDOCK, *in armour. In Lord Clarendon's "History."*

This active and worthy loyalist was the third of the three sons of Sir John Penruddock, of Compton Chamberlain, in Wiltshire, who lost their

* The elevation of some of the lowest of the people, to offices of power and distinction in the army and the state, was matter of great offence to many. Much satire and abuse were lavished upon those persons. The civil war was compared to the boiling of a pot, in which the scum rises uppermost.

I shall take occasion to observe here, that Hewson is said by Mr Hume to have gone, in the fervour of his zeal against bear-baiting, and killed all the bears which he found in the city. But we are told by the author of "The "Mystery of the good old Cause," a pamphlet published soon after these animals were destroyed, that they were killed by Col. Pride. This is supposed to have given occasion to the well known fiction of Hudibras. See the above cited curious pamphlet, p. 15; or the same pamphlet, reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

their lives in the service of the crown. He spent the early part of his life in literary pursuits, and acquired the other accomplishments of a gentleman: but when the cause of his king and country called him forth to action, he was among the foremost to venture his life in that service. He was possessed of an easy fortune, was happy in the esteem of all his acquaintance, and still happier in his domestic relations. But with all these advantages, his happiness was not complete while his sovereign was an exile. He, with several of his friends, rose in arms for the king at Salisbury, and afterwards proclaimed him at Blandford; but was soon overpowered, and taken by Col. Unton Croke. He was beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter given him by that perfidious man, the 16th of May, 1655. He died in a manner becoming a soldier and a christian.—He appears to have been regardless of death, as it affected himself, but felt all that poignancy of grief which the best of husbands only could feel, for his separation from the most tender and amiable of wives. The letters which passed betwixt this unfortunate pair, after their last sorrowful interview, are printed in Sir Richard Steele's "Lover." Mrs Penruddock's letter, in particular, has several strokes in it of the most natural, the most animated, and pathetic tenderness.

THOMAS SANDERS, de Ireton, Com. Derb. Arm. nec non equitum Tribunus; *Balth. Fleshiers p. Loggan sc. h. sh.*

Thomas Sanders, Esq. of Ireton and Caldwell, in Derbyshire, was a man of great influence in that county, of which he was custos rotulorum, and representative in parliament, at the time of the Interregnum. Upon the eruption

LIBRARY OF THE

Balth.r Flessiers pinxt.

Thomas Sanders de Ireton Com. Derb. Arm
nec non Equitum Tribunus.

Pub.d by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

tion of the civil war, he had too much spirit to be neutral or inactive, and therefore joined the parliament army, to which he with great constancy and firmness adhered. He commanded a regiment of horse in the service, and bore the rank of a colonel till the restoration of Charles the Second. He died in 1695, aged 85 years. His estate at Caldwell is now possessed by Mr Mortimer, who has several original letters of Oliver Cromwell, addressed to colonel Sanders.

MAJOR WILDMAN; *Hollar f.* 1653. *I never saw this print, at least with the name. It is mentioned in a manuscript catalogue of English heads, by Vertue, which is in my possession.*

John Wildman, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was a man of excellent parts, competent learning, insinuating address, and ready elocution; and was, for several years, one of the greatest confidents and most useful instruments of Cromwell. He eagerly entered into the civil war with a view of making his fortune, and seemed to possess every talent that was suited to the purposes of his own ambition, and the genius of the times. He preached, prayed, and wrote with distinction; and was one of Harrington's club, where he appeared to advantage as a politician. He had been one of the principal agitators for Cromwell; but perceiving the aim of that aspiring man, he turned all his interest, and the whole force of his pen against him; and was employed in writing to inflame the minds of the *levellers*, of whom he was the incendiary and director, when his papers were seized. He was, to the surprise of all men, set at liberty, when they were in the highest expectation of his execution.

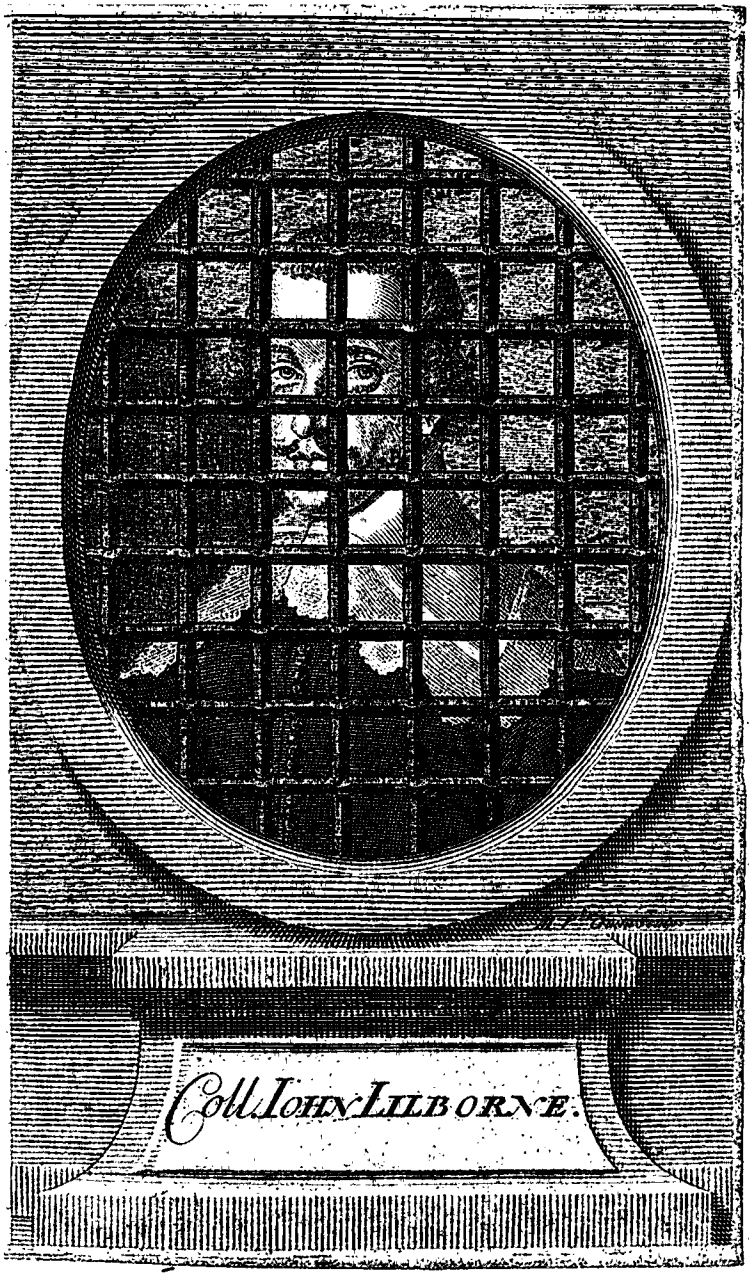
cution. It was conjectured that the usurper was afraid of exasperating a formidable faction of the army; and that he, by saving his life, had a further view of engaging so able a man in his service from a principle of gratitude. He was afterwards generally believed, and indeed not lightly, to have been employed by him in secret services. It appears that his pen was, during the war, of much greater utility than his sword. See more of his character in lord Clarendon's "History."

COL. JOHN LILBURNE *in prison; Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

JOHN LILBURNE, *standing at the bar, on his trial. At the top of the print is a medal of his head, with this inscription:* "*John Lilburne, saved by the power* "*of the Lord, and the integrity of his Jury, who are* "*judges of law, as well as fact. Oct.* 26, 1649." *The names of the jury are on the reverse. See Evelyn's* "*Numismata,*" *p.* 170, 171.

John Lilburne was tried for transgressing the new statute of treasons enacted by the commonwealth. He behaved upon his trial with his usual intrepidity; and, though guilty, was acquitted by the jury, who bore very little respect to the legislature. Westminster hall resounded with the acclamations of the people, and the medal represented in the print was struck upon this joyful occasion. This popular incendiary was known to have such influence over the republicans and levellers that the parliament stood in great awe of him, and therefore ordered him, after he was discharged by the court, to be sent to the Tower.

A SCOTCH


Coll. IOHN LILBORNE.

Sr. Ewen Cameron *Chief of the* Clan-Cameron

The Honest Man, whom Virtue sways,
His God adores, His King obeys;
Does factious Men's rebellious pride
And threatning Tyrants rage deride
Honour's his Wealth, his Rule, his Aime
Unshaken, fixt, & still the same.

Published Dec.r 5. 1798 by W.m Richardson York House N.o 31 Strand.

A SCOTCH GENERAL.

DAVID LESLEY, (or LESLIE), general of the Scotch army; *8vo.*

David Lesley, who was an able, though in some instances an unfortunate general, learned the art of war under the great Gustavus Adolphus. He defeated, but with a much superior army, the broken forces of the heroic marquis of Montrose. He reduced Cromwell to great straits before the battle of Dunbar, and fought that fatal battle merely in obedience to the pressing importunities of the soldiers. These deluded people were told by their ministers, that they had been wrestling with the Lord all the night in prayer, and were very confident that they had obtained the victory. Cromwell, when he saw them advancing to the engagement, exclaimed, with no less confidence, "that the Lord had delivered them into "his hands." Lesley was a second time defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. He was, upon the Restoration, set at liberty, and created baron of Newark. He is sometimes confounded with his kinsman, the earl of Leven.

I am assured that there is a print of SIR EWEN CAMERON, of Lochiel, the hero, whose life is inserted in the Appendix to the 4to edition of Pennant's "Tour in Scotland." He ought with distinction to be mentioned in this class, as having greatly signalized himself against Cromwell's generals. He, after all the neighbouring chiefs were subdued, continued the terror of his arms, till at length he submitted on the most honourable terms.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

ROBERT BLAKE, admiral; *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

ROBERT

ROBERT BLAKE, general and admiral of the forces of England, &c. *Denatus*, 17 *Aug.* 1657, *Æt.* 59.

——————— " Thy name
" Was heard in thunder through th' affrighted shores
" Of pale Iberia, of submissive Gaul,
" And Tagus trembling to his utmost source.
" O ever faithful, vigilant, and brave,
" Thou bold asserter of Britannia's fame,
" Unconquerable Blake !"

Glover's " London," p. 21.

Done from a painting (late) *in the possession of Mr J. Ames, by captain Thomas Preston.*

Blake, who had approved himself a good soldier in the course of the civil war, when he was above 50 years of age, took the command of the fleet. His want of experience seems to have been of great advantage to him : he followed the light of his own genius only, and was presently seen to have all the courage, the conduct, and the precipitancy of a good sea-officer. Forts and castles by land were no longer dreaded, or thought impregnable : he attempted whatever opposed him, and was generally successful in his attempts. The very temerity of his enterprises struck terror into his enemies, and contributed greatly to his success. He not only improved the method of attack, but carried the *naval power* of Cromwell to a greater height than had been known in any age or nation.

SIR GEORGE AISCUE, (or AYSCOUGH). See the reign of CHARLES II.

PEN, reipublicæ Anglicanæ vice-præfectus maris. *A head in an oval*; 12*mo.*

William Pen had all those qualifications of a sea-officer, which natural courage and experience can give a man of a very moderate capacity. He was well qualified to act an under part

Harding sc

ROB^T. BLAKE

Pub^d. December 1799. by Edwd. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

part, in executing, with alacrity and vigour, what had been planned by his superiors in command. He was vice-admiral, under Monck and Dean, in the famous sea-fight with the Dutch that continued three days, and in which the gallant Tromp was defeated. He was, without declaration of war, sent to take St Domingo from the Spaniards. The design was well laid by Cromwell, and would have been executed with great facility by a Blake; but it exceeded the capacity of Pen. In this expedition he took Jamaica, a colony which cost a great deal of blood and treasure; but which, in process of time, proved advantageous to the nation. He was father of a much greater man than himself, who is well known among the Quakers as a preacher and a writer; and throughout the world as the founder and legislator of the colony of Pensylvania *. There is a characteristic account of admiral Pen in the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 478.

JOHN LAWSON, vice-admiral. See the reign of CHARLES II.

* See a good account of him, in his legiſlative capacity, in the "Account "of the European Settlements in America †." This illuſtrious perſon had both great and amiable qualities, and was no ſtranger to the eſſentials of good breeding, though he was too ſtubborn to yield to the forms of it. He had, or affected to have, all "the ſpirit of the hat," which availed him much as the leader of a people who made it part of their religion. We are credibly informed, that he ſat with his hat on before Charles II. and that "the king, as "a gentle rebuke for his ill manners, put off his own. Upon which Pen "ſaid to him, Friend Charles, why doſt thou not keep on thy hat? The king "anſwered, 'Tis the cuſtom of this place, that never above one perſon ſhould "be covered at a time ‖."

† By Edmund Burke, Eſq. but without his name.
‖ Grey's "Hudibras," i. p. 376.

JOHN DISBROWE is in the list of Cromwell's lords, as *one of the generals of the fleet.* It does not appear that he ever commanded at sea. See the "Parliamentary History," xxi. p. 167.

CLASS VIII.

GENTLEMEN, AND PERSONS IN INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

GULIELMUS PASTON, baronettus, 1659; *Faithorne sc. h. sh.* This head is exquisitely finished, and is, by Mr Walpole, esteemed the masterpiece of Faithorne.—There is a portrait of him, by Vandyck, at Mr Windham's, at Felbridge in Norfolk.

Created 8 June, 1641.

Sir William Paston, of Oxnet, or Oxnead, in Norfolk, was descended from Sir Clement Paston, an eminent sea-captain, who signalized himself in the reign of Henry VIII. by taking the baron of Blancard, admiral of France, prisoner, and bringing him into England. He was the first, as Lloyd informs us, "that made the "English navy terrible *." Sir William was eminently a gentleman, and was also distinguished as a traveller. He not only made the usual tour, but was carried by his ardent curiosity, into Asia and Africa. Few men of his time were more esteemed for their general knowledge. He was generous, charitable, and loyal; and piqued himself upon keeping up the ancient hospitality of the family †. He died in 1662 ‡. He was father to Sir Robert Paston, who, for his eminent services in the civil war, and his activity at the

* "Worthies," 8vo. firſt edit. p. 202.
† See the Dedication to May's "Accompliſhed Cook."
‡ Rev. Mr Cullum.

the Restoration, was created viscount Yarmouth, 25 Car. II. Fuller mentions a free school, founded, and handsomely endowed, by Sir William Paston, *knight*, at North Walsam, in Norfolk. Quære, If by the same person.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY; (a Nova Scotia baronet). *From an original, in the possession of —— Talbot, Esq. Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Sir Henry Slingsby, a gentleman of an ancient family in Yorkshire, spent a great part of his ample fortune in the service of Charles I. He raised 600 horse and foot at his own expence, and marched at the head of them into the field, to assist the king. He was ever in action during the civil war; and, after the death of Charles, was ever solicitous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner at Hull; and was tried for contracting with some officers to deliver up one of the block-houses in that garrison for the service of Charles II. Cromwell, who was informed that the royalists throughout the kingdom were intent upon a scheme to restore the king, was resolved to intimidate that party, by sacrificing Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr Hewit. They were brought before the high court of justice, where Lisle presided. They denied the jurisdiction of the court, but were condemned without any ceremony. Sir Henry Slingsby was a man of deeds rather than words: he said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold. He persisted in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658.

SIR FRANCIS WILLUGHBY, (or WILLOUGHBY); *T. Mann f. 4to. mezz.*

In the print, which is extremely rare, is a view of Wollaton-hall, his seat, built in a very particular style. There is a just representation of it, by Hollar, in "Thoroton's Nottinghamshire." This portrait is in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, Bart.

Sir Francis Willughby, a gentleman of a plentiful fortune, and estimable character, was descended from two ancient families of his name; the one seated at Eresby, in Lincolnshire, the other on the Woulds, in Nottinghamshire. He was ancestor to the present Lord Middleton, and father of Francis Willughby, Esq. one of the most distinguished naturalists that this kingdom has produced. The son was prevented from publishing many of his valuable collections, by his untimely and lamented death, which happened July 3, 1672, in the 37th year of his age. His "Ornithology," being a methodical history of birds, was published, both in Latin and English, by his friend Mr John Ray. His "History of Fishes," in Latin, was published at the expence of the Royal Society: this is less perfect than the other. Indeed, this part of natural history is, for obvious reasons, very imperfectly known. See a good account of him in the preface to his "Ornithology."

SIR PETER TEMPLE, KNT. *R. Gaywood f.* 1658; *12mo.*

It appears, upon searching the pedigrees of earl Temple and lord Palmerston, that there was only one Sir Peter in both families. This gentleman had two wives, but neither of them was

was named Eleanor §. It is evident then that the person in question is another Sir Peter Temple, or Peter Temple, Esq. * who served an apprenticeship to a linen-draper, in Friday-street, London; but, upon the death of his elder brother, he left his trade, and took possession of an estate of about four hundred pounds a-year, in Leicestershire; and being elected a representative for the town of Leicester, in 1640, sat in the long parliament, where he rendered himself so considerable, that he was nominated one of the king's judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. He was therefore excepted by name from the act of oblivion at the Restoration. His life was, however, spared; but he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, where he probably ended his days.

SIR HUGH CARTWRIGHT, Chevalier Anglois, *agé* 60, *An.* 1656. *Diepenbeke del. Lucas Vorsterman, jun. sc. h. sh.*

SIR RICHARD CHIVERTON, lord-mayor of London; *sitting in an elbow chair. This print is uncommon.* Sir Richard Chiverton was elected into his office, 1657.

ROBERT HENLEY, Esq. "*Faithorne ad vivum f.* 1658 †."

I take this gentleman to have been the same person with Sir Robert Henley, knight, who was master of the king's-bench office: but quære. Quære also, whether his *father* did not build the Grange, in Hampshire, after a plan of Inigo Jones: this is one of the most capital of his works. Sir Robert Henley was undoubtedly

§ See Clafs XI.
* His name is not in the liſt of Cromwell's knights.
† Vertue's MS.

the direct ancestor of Robert, earl of Northington.

ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark, in Lancashire, Esq. *Ob.* 1665, *Æt.* 55*. *Nutting sc. 4to.*

Robert Rawlinson, of Cark-hall, in Lancashire, was descended from a very ancient family of that name, formerly seated at Furnace Fells, in the same county. This gentleman was son of William Rawlinson, Esq. by Margaret Curwen, only daughter of Walter Curwen, of Mireside-hall, in Cartmell, Esq. He was many years a justice of the peace; one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer for the counties palatine of Lancaster and Cheshire, and vice-chamberlain for the city of Chester. He was father to Curwen Rawlinson, and grandfather to Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. a person of some eminence, who is again mentioned in the reign of Charles II.

JOHN HOLT; *Loggan sc. Over his head are two withered branches of cypress.*

This print was prefixed to "A Plant of Paradise, being a Sermon preached at St Martin's in the Fields, at the Funeral of John Goodhand Holt, the young Son, only Child, and hopeful Heir of Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst, in the County of Lancaster, Esq. 19 March, 1659; by R. M. (Mossom) Minister of St Pet. P. W. † London," printed 1660. The text is from Ezekiel, chap. xvii. ver. 22. "I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it on an high

* This head is in the same plate with Nicholas Monck, bishop of Hereford, and several others of the Rawlinson family.

† St Peter's, Paul's Wharf.

" high mountain and eminent." This young gentleman, whom the author styles " the last-" born of the family, and the first-born of his " mother," died of a fever, upon the 12th of March, 1659, in the 12th year of his age.

PERSONS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

JOHN MILTON, who wrote and spoke the Latin tongue with great facility and elegance, was Latin secretary to Cromwell. His Letters, which are still extant, have been ever esteemed the completest models for his successors in that office *. See Class IX. in this, and the two preceding reigns.

ANDREW MARVEL, Esq. assistant-secretary to Milton. See the reign of CHARLES II. Class V. and IX.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

THE TURQUET DE MAYERNE, eques auratus, *patria Gallus, religione reformatus, dignitate baro, professione alter Hippocrates, ac trium regum (exemplo rarissimo) archiater, &c. Æt.* 82. *Before his works; folio.*

* In the negotiations with the Swediſh ambaſſador, in 1656, he complained to Whitelocke of the delay of his buſineſs, and of ſending the articles of the treaty with Sweden " to one Mr Milton, a blind man, to put them into Latin." See Whitelock's " Memorials," p. 633.

THEO. de MAYERNE, eques auratus, baro Albonæ, *in aula magnæ regis Britanniæ*, archiatrorùm comes, Æt.* 82. *W. Elder sc.* 8*vo.*

Both these prints represent him holding a scull. He is perhaps as fine a figure, for a man of 82, as was ever seen. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

WALTER CHARLTON, neatly engraved by P. Lombart, 8vo. See an account of this learned and eminent physician, in the reign of CHARLES II.

CHRISTOPHORUS BENEDICTUS; *without his name. Under the head is this distich*;

" Hospitii, quicunque petis, quis incola tanti
" Spiritûs; egregia hunc, consule, scripta dabunt,
" Chr. Terne, M.D.C.L."

Lombart sc. 8*vo.*

This print has been thought to represent Dr Christopher Terne, a licentiate of the college, who wrote the distich; but it was done for the following person:

Christopher Bennet, a native of Raynton, in Somersetshire, was educated at Lincoln College in Oxford. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable practice. Mr Wood informs us, that he was author of " Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum," 1654, 8vo; and of " Exercitationes Dianoëticæ," 1655; and that he corrected and enlarged Mouffet's " Health's Improvement." His death, which happened about the beginning of May, 1655, prevented his publishing one or two books more which he had prepared for the press.

TOBIAS

* Sic Orig.

TOBIAS VENNER, M. D. 1660, *Æt.* 85 (83); *Faithorne sc. small 4to.*

Tobias Venner practised physic for many years at Bridgewater, and other places in Somersetshire; but in the latter part of his life in and near Bath. He was author of several medical books, the chief of which is his "Via recta ad "Vitam longam; or, A Treatise, wherein the "right Way, and the best Manner of Living, for "attaining to a long and healthful Life, is clear-"ly demonstrated." This book was first published in 1620. It is written in a plain and prolix style, such as was then used in common conversation. The doctor acted judiciously in adapting a book of general use to ordinary capacities; and we are told by Mr Wood that it got him most of his practice. He wrote upon Bath waters, and informs us, that they were not prescribed to be taken inwardly by any regular physician. It is observable, that his "Censure on Bristol Water" is the first treatise of the kind in our language. Dr Guidot, in his "Lives and Characters of the "Bath Physicians," subjoined to his "Discourse "of Bath," tells us, that in the "Via recta," &c. is this memorable observation, "That a gammon "of bacon is of the same nature with the rest of "the hog."—His general character was that of a plain man, and a good and charitable physician. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 83. He is supposed to have prolonged his own life, by observing the rules laid down in his book.

JOHN BULWER, chirosopher, 1650. *Frontispiece to his "Artificial Changeling;" 12mo.* The next print is before the quarto edition of the same book.

JOHANNES

JOHANNES BULWER, cognomento chirosophus, alias philocophus, *vultispex insignis: utriusque physiognomiæ protomystes: pathomyotomus: naturalis loquelæ primus indagator: anatomus moralis: Stagirita novus: motestarum clarissimus: stator augustus et vindex naturæ; M. D. &c. Faithorne sc.* 8vo.

Dr Bulwer was author of several books of the Language of the Hand, of Physiognomy, and of Instructions to the Deaf and Dumb; intended, as he expresses it, "to bring those who are so "born, to hear the sound of words with their "eyes *, and thence to learn to speak with their "tongues." He was also author of "Pathomyoto-"mia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles "of the Affections of the Mind," 1649, 12mo †. The most curious of his works in his "Anthropo-"Metamorphosis; Man transformed, or the arti-"ficial Changeling;" in which he shews what a strange variety of shapes and dresses mankind have appeared in, in the different ages and nations of the world. At the end of the first edition of this book, in 12mo. is a catalogue of the author's works, in print and manuscript.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, a physician and a poet. See the next division of this Class.

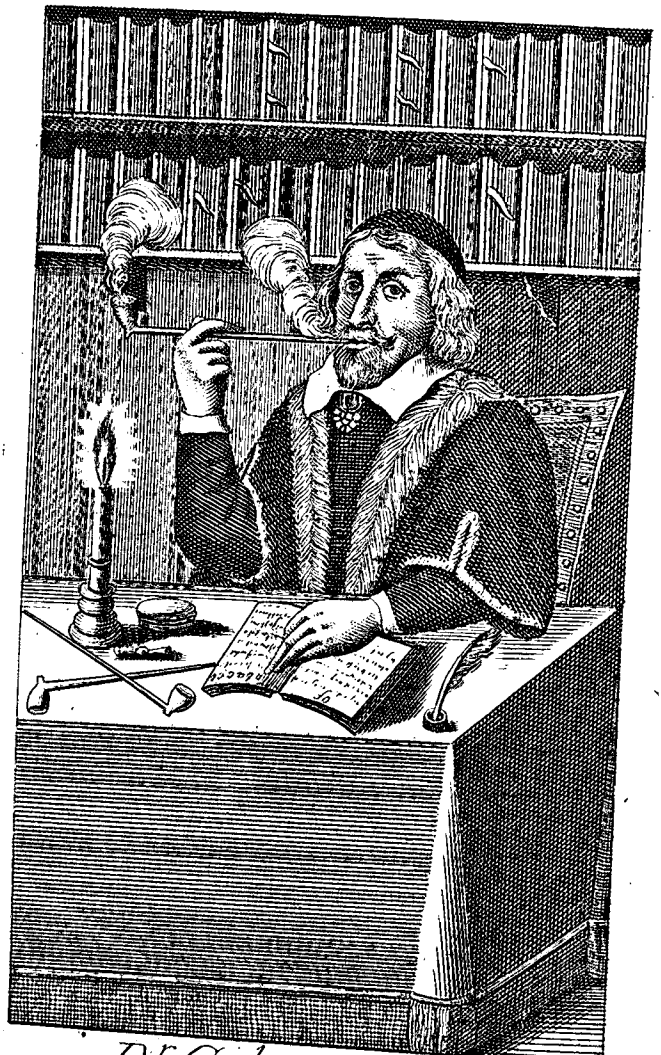
ROBERTUS BAYFIELD, *Æt.* 25, 1654; *Faithorne sc. In a hat*; 8vo. *finely engraved.*

ROBERTUS

* Mr Cliffe, a deaf and dumb gentleman, now living ‡, is famous for underſtanding any thing ſaid to him, by the motion of the lips only.

† The human phyſiognomy is explained in the "Crounian Lectures on muſ-"cular Motion," for the year 1746; read before the Royal Society, by James Parſons, M. D. and F. R. S. being a Supplement to the "Philoſophical "Tranſactions" for that year.

‡ 1769.



Dr Giles Everard.

Pub Augt 1. 1800 by WRichardson N° 31 Strand.

ROBERTUS BAYFIELD, *Æt. 27; Faithorne sc. In a black scull-cape*; 8vo.

The following are the titles to two of his books. He was probably author of some others, of which I have received no information. The reader will perceive an anachronism in comparing the title of the first with the dates of his two portraits: but this is not altogether unusual in frontispieces, which are sometimes prefixed to different works of the same writer, or to different editions of the same work. "Tractatus de Tumoribus præter "Naturam; or a treatise of preternatural Tumours, "by Robert Bayfield, Physician." Lond. 1662, 8vo. His head with the cap, Æt. 27, is prefixed to this book, which is dedicated to bishop Reynolds of Norwich; and a second part of it to the famous sir Thomas Brown, M. D. of that city: viz. "Exercitationes Anatomicæ in varias Regiones "humani Corporis, a Roberto Bayfield, Medico: "Edit 2da. Lond. 1668." 12mo. This second treatise is dedicated to his dear kinsman, Robert Gawsell, esq. and a second part of it to his loving relation, John Repps, esq. both of them justices of the peace for Norfolk.

It is probable that none of the following persons in this division were graduates. Quære.

Dr EVERARD, *in his study, smoking his pipe; a book open before him*; 12mo.

Dr Everard had a higher opinion of the virtues of tobacco, both in the prevention and cure of diseases, than ever Dr Ralph Thorius had †. He was author of a book entitled "Panacea, or a universal Medicine, being a Discovery of the wonderful

† See his Poem on Tobacco in the "Musæ Anglicanæ."

derful Virtues of Tobacco;" 1659; small 8vo. To this book is prefixed his portrait.

LIONEL LOCKYER, famous for his pill. See the reign of CHARLES II.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER, eques; *Cross sc. 4to. Before his "English Physician;" fol.* 1652.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER; *his right hand on a scull; 12mo.*

The portrait above described, is prefixed to his "School of Physic," published after his decease by his widow, who married to her second husband John Heydon, a noted student in physic and astrology, and a great dealer in horoscopes. About the time of the Restoration was published, "The "beautifying Part of Physic," by Nicholas Culpepper.

Effigies RICHARDI TOMLINSON, Æt. 23; *Cross sc. a small oval, in the title to his Translation of Renodæus's "Dispensatory,"* 1657.

Nothing but the youth of this translator, who was an apothecary, can excuse his nauseous bombast and affectation in the preface to the reader:

And all goes down like oxymel of squills.
Roscommon.

POETS.

MILTON: *from a drawing of Mr Deacon, taken from an impression of a seal of T. Simon, in the possession of Mr Yeo.*

MILTON:

MILTON: *engraved by Ryland, from the same seal. This is much better executed than the former.* See Class VIII. &c.

SAMUEL BUTLER wrote his inimitable "Hu-"dibras" during this period. See the reign of CHARLES II. in which his portrait was painted.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

EDMUND WALLER, in his famous Panegyric on Cromwell, has exceeded himself almost as much as the Protector did other men. His genteel reply to Charles II. in regard to his poem, is well known. It is also well known that the conquests of Charles were of a very different kind from those of Cromwell, and that they would have made a much worse figure in verse. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, when tragedy and comedy were held in equal abomination with the Liturgy, introduced an opera, called "The "Siege of Rhodes," under the notion of an innocent musical performance *. This was the first dramatic piece of the kind ever exhibited on the English

* Among other cauſes of the ſuppreſſion of ſtage-plays, at this period, was a pamphlet which had a very conſiderable effect: it was entitled, "Tragico-"mœdia, or a Relation of the wonderful Hand of God at Witney, in the Co-"medy acted there, where ſome were ſlain: together with what was preach-"ed in three Sermons on that occaſion, by John Rowe, of C. C. C. Oxon." 1653, 4to.

In the "Hiſtoria Hiſtrionica," publiſhed in 1699, 8vo. is a conciſe hiſtory of the actors during the rebellion, "ſhewing how honourably they ſerved in "the king's army. Next how they returned to acting, but privately; and "in Oliver's time, at Holland Houſe." See an abſtract of this pamphlet in Oldys's "Britiſh Librarian," p. 62.

lish stage. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II. to the latter of which his portrait belongs.

THOMAS MAY, Esq. *Æt.* 55; *over his head is a chaplet of laurel. Before the second edition of his "Breviary of the History of the Parliament;"* 12*mo.*

Thomas May, a celebrated poet and historian, was familiarly acquainted with the greatest wits of his time; and was himself ranked in the first class of those who bore that character. He was author of several dramatic pieces, and of two historical poems of the reigns of Henry II. and Edward III. each of which is in seven books. But his principal work is his "Translation of Lu-
"can's Pharsalia," and his continuation of that poem, to the death of Julius Cæsar. He translated the latter into Latin verse. It is by this that we must take our estimate of him as a poet; as the imperfect state of our versification when he wrote, and the gradual flux of our language since, have contributed to sink the *English* far below the *Latin* translation. He also translated Barclay's "Icon Animorum," and had a hand in the translation of his "Argenis." His last work was his "History of the Parliament of England," and his abridgment of the same in Latin and English. There is more candour in this history than the royalists were willing to allow him; but there is less elegance than one would expect from the pen of so polite and classical a scholar. *Ob.* 13 Nov. 1650, *Æt.* 55 *.

THOMAS

* Payne Fiſher, poet laureat to Cromwell, a copious, and not inelegant writer of Latin verſes, flouriſhed before and after the Reſtoration. The following character by Strada is exactly ſuited to him. "Nullus hodie mortalium aut naſcitur, aut moritur, aut præliatur, aut ruſticatur, aut abit pe-
"regre,

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Thomas May Esq^e
Ætatis Sua 55.

Published as the Act directs Octr 1. 1794, by Wm Richardson, Castle Street Leicester Square.

THOMAS STANLEY, arm. *P. Lely p. Faithorne sc. a fine head. Before the first edition of his "History of Philosophy,"* 1655; *fol.*

Thomas Stanley, a polite scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an eminent poet and historian, was author of many pieces in verse and prose. His original poems are, for the most part, on amorous subjects. His translations, which are more numerous, are from Theocritus, Anacreon, Bion, Secundus, &c. His version of, and commentary on "Eschyli Tragœ-" diæ septem, cum Scholiis Græcis omnibus, et "deperditorum Dramatum Fragmentis," 1664, fol. is a laborious and valuable work. This ancient Greek poet, like some of the precious reliques of sculpture and architecture of his country, has suffered much from the injuries of time, but is still admirable, though greatly impaired and mutilated. The "History of Phi-" losophy," by our author, is a work of great merit, and generally known. *Ob.* 12 April, 1678.

CHRISTOPHER WASSE, (or WASE), M. A. *black cap, own hair; a small oval.*

This ingenious person, who was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, was some time fellow of King's College in Cambridge, and afterwards superior beadle of law, in the university of Oxford. He translated Grotius's "Cate-" chism"

" regre, aut redit, aut nubit, aut eſt, aut non eſt (nam etiam mortuis iſte " canit) cui non ille extemplo cudat Epicedia, Genethliaca, Protreptica, " Panegyrica, Epithalamia, Vaticinia, Propemptica, Soterica, Paranetica, " Nænias, Nugas." See a catalogue of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonien-" ſes." I have met with no portrait of this perſon.

" chism" into Greek verse *. His English translation of Gratius's " Cynegeticon," and his comment on that elegant poem, are a sufficient proof of his abilities. Mr Waller addressed a copy of verses to him on this performance. Mr Hearne, at page 20 of his Discourse prefixed to the eighth volume of Leland's " Itinerary," styles Mr Christopher Wase " that eminent philologer;" and makes honourable mention of a son of his, of both his names, who was fellow of C. C. C. in Oxford. See Dr Basil Kennet's eighteenth sermon on occasion of the death of Dr Creed and Mr Wase the son. The father died August 29, 1690.

THOMAS HOBBES, of Malmsbury. See the reign of CHARLES II.

RICHARD LOVELACE. See the reign of CHARLES I.

EDWARD BENLOWES, Esq. *Before his " Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice;" fol.* 1652. *I believe it was engraved by Barlow.*

EDWARD BENLOWES; *a small oval, surrounded with laurel foliage; Dan. King sc. In a sheet, which contains several views of the old church of St Paul, together with some verses by this author.*

There is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge, at St John's College in Cambridge, where he was educated, and to which he was a benefactor. There is another in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Edward Benlowes †, (or Bendlowes), was a man of genteel accomplishments. He was a great

* The original is in Latin verse.
† He wrote his name Benlowes.

Edward Benlowes.

Published, as the Act directs, Jan.y 1. 1795, by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

great patron of the poets and other writers of his time, upon whom he lavished a great part of his fortune. He was author of a considerable number of poems in Latin and English, the chief of which is his "Theophila," which gives us a higher idea of his piety than his poetical talents; tho' there are many uncommon and excellent thoughts in it. But his metaphors are often strained and far-fetched, and he sometimes loses himself in mystical divinity. His Latin verses are generally better than his English. He died in great want 1686, *Æt.* 73. See more of him in the "Athen. Oxon." See also Howel's "Letters," vol. ii. Letter LXVI. †

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN; *A. Hertochs f. 8vo. Before his "Pharonnida."*

William Chamberlain, a doctor of Physic at Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, was author of a play called "Love's Victory," printed in 4to. 1658, and acted in 1678, under the title of "The Wits "led by the nose, or the Poet's Revenge." He also wrote an heroic poem, called "Pharonnida," printed in 8vo. 1659. This was published in prose, as a novel, in 1683; it was entitled "Ero-"mena, or the Noble Stranger." Vide Langbaine and Jacob.

* His Prayer, at p. 19. of his "Theophila," has been deservedly admired. The following is a quotation from it: "Let religion and right reason rule as "sovereign in me, and let the irrascible and concupiscible faculties be their sub-"jects! Give me an estate balanced between want and waste, pity and envy: "give me grace to spend my wealth and strength in thy service: let all my "melancholy be repentance, my joys spiritual exultations, my rest hope, my "peace a good conscience, and my acquiescence in Thee! in Thee as the prin-"ciple of truth, in thy word as the measure of knowledge, in thy law as the "rule of life, in thy promise as the satisfaction of hope, and in thy union as "the highest fruition of glory."

WILLIAM, Marquis of NEWCASTLE, who amused himself at this period with poetry and horsemanship, was, as a natural consequence of his rank, much extolled as a poet. His poetical works, which consists of plays and poems, are very little regarded; but his fine book of horsemanship is still in esteem. It was lately reprinted. *Ob.* 25 Dec. 1676. See the reign of Charles I. Class III.

SIR WILLIAM LOWER; *a small anonymous head; arms; motto,* "*Amico Rosa, Inimico Spina.*"

Sir William Lower, a noted cavalier, wrote and translated the following dramatic pieces. I. "The "Phenix in flames," a tragedy. II. "Polyeuctes, "or the Martyr," a tragedy. III. "Horatius," a tragedy from the French of Corneille: this is better translated by Mrs Philips. IV. "The No- "ble Ingratitude," a pastoral tragi-comedy, from Mons. Quinault; to this is prefixed his head. V. "The Inchanted Lovers," a dramatic pastoral. VI. "The Amorous Phantasm," a tragi-comedy. All these, except the first, were written during the Interregnum. He translated from the French the first and third tomes of the "Innocent Lady, "or Illustrious Innocence." The most considerable of the books published by him, are those two which relate to Charles the Second's reception and entertainment at the Hague. One of them was printed several years before the Restoration, the other at that æra. It is entitled, "A Rela- "tion of Charles the Second's Voyage to, and N. S. "Residence at the Hague, from the 25th of May "to June 2, 1660, &c." Hag. Com. 1660. This is a translation from the French.

FRAN-

Sr Wm Lower

Pub. May 21 1800 by W. Richardson N° 31 Strond

FRANCIS GOLDSMITH, of Gray's Inn; *a small oval. There is another head of him, without his name, engraved by Cross; underneath are several verses.*

" His outward figure here you find," &c.

Francis Goldsmith translated, from Grotius, " Sophompaneas, or the History of Joseph," which he published with annotations, in the preceding reign. He also translated into English a Catechism, written in Latin verse, by the same author. This was printed after the Restoration *. He died at Ashton, in Northamptonshire, in September 1655.

JOHN OGILBY; *Frontispiece to his " Virgil," 1649; 8vo.* See the reign of Charles II.

JOHANNES QUARLES; *Faithorne f. 12mo. This has been copied.*

John Quarles, who was one of the eighteen children of Francis Quarles, by Ursula his wife, bore a captain's commission in the royal army, in the time of the Civil War. Upon the decline of the king's fortune, he retired to London in a necessitous condition, and applied himself to writing books for his support. His works are chiefly poems, in which he appears to be the *poetical*, as well as the *natural* son of his father. He died of the plague in 1665. See a detail of his works in the " Athen. Oxon."

* We had lately a poet of the same name with the person just mentioned; perhaps of the same family, but by no means of the same character. His writings, in general, are much esteemed; but his poetry is greatly admired. Few tragedies have been read with stronger emotions of pity, than the distressful scenes in his " Vicar of Wakefield:" yet we cannot but regret, that the author of " The Traveller ||" should have undervalued his genius so far as to write a romance.

|| Decies repetita placebit.

GEORGE WITHER published a poem of many hundred lines, upon the report of the restoration of the parliament by general Monck, in 1659. It is entitled, "Furor Poeticus, i. e. Propheticus, a Po-"etic Phrensie." It is dated from Hambledon, and he tells us that it was meditated,

"In dorso pagi recubans sub tegmine fagi."

I shall conclude all I have to say of this everlasting rhymer, with two lines of Dryden, which comprehend his whole character as a poet:

"He fagotted his notions as they fell,
"And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well."

See the two preceding reigns.

HUGO CROMPTON; *Æt.* 18; *A. Hertochs sc.* 12*mo.*

HUGO CROMPTON, gen. *small* 8*vo. Before his "Pierides," &c.* 1658. *This print represents him somewhat older than the former.*

Hugh Crompton was a gentleman well educated, though but of small fortune. His necessities, as may be collected from his epistle to the reader, obliged him to turn author. He published a volume of poems, entitled, "Pierides, "or the Muses Mount," out of which Winstanley has given us a *taste*, as he calls it, *of the briskness of his muse*; but I must confess I can discover no such matter in that specimen. He informs us, that he intended his "Muses" for waste paper, but that he afterwards altered his mind in this particular. He speaks thus of his "Muses:" "I, for want of a better labour in "my ramble, gathered this sallad from Par-"nassus, and washt it in Helicon. But thou "(reader) must find oil and vinegar, and sugar "it with thy good conceit, if thou pleasest."—

He

He left so much to be supplied by the reader, that his work was, in a short time, generally neglected.

JOHN TATHAM, Poet: *an anonymous head, over which two Cupids hold a crown of laurel. Underneath are these verses:*

" Here is no schisme, the judging eye may see
" In every line a perfect harmony.
" And love and beauty, for so great a grace,
" Joy in their lovely reconciler's face.

" John Tatham," says Winstanley, " was one " whose muse began to bud with his youth, which " produced early blossoms of not altogether con- " temptible poetry," of which he has given us " a taste," in the following lines. The author addresses himself in the person of Momus.

" How now, presumptuous lad, think'st thou
" that we
" Will be disturb'd with this thy infancy
" Of wit?
" Or *does* thy amorous thoughts beget a flame,
" (Beyond its merit) for to court the name
" Of poet? or is't common now a days
" Such slender wits dare claim such things as
" bays?"

However strange it may seem, it is certain that he *did* " claim such things;" and, what is more strange, his claim was readily admitted. He has been erroneously called *City Poet*, and was deemed a worthy forerunner of Settle. He undoubtedly wrote panegyrics upon two lord mayors *, in whose estimation they were as *good rhymes*, and probably pleased as much, as if they had been written by Waller himself. He was author of several plays, most of which were published before the Restoration.

* In the reign of Charles II.

LEONARD WILLAN; *a bust on a pedestal; T. Cross sc. six English verses. Le Willan scripsit. Before his "Astrea, a Pastoral,"* 1651.

This pastoral was taken from a voluminous romance, formerly well known by the title of "Astrea." Willan was also author of "The "perfect Statesman, or Minister of State," 1668, folio.

The author, whom nature seems to have intended for an humble prose writer, moves very aukwardly when exalted on the stilts of poetry.

JOHN HODDESDON, Æt. 18; *six English verses*; 8vo.

He was author of "Sion and Parnassus, or "Epigrams on several Texts of the Old and New "Testament," 1650, 8vo.

MURFORD; *in a cloak; the sea and a ship at a distance. Under the head are four verses that denote him a poet:*

"He that views Murford's face," &c.

The same plate appears to have been used afterwards for Forbes.

A small whole length of a man dressed like the gentry of this period, or the reign of Charles I. Over his head is the word NIM. *It is in a small book, called "The Life of a satyrical* Puppy, *called* Nym *, who "worrieth all those Satyrists he knows, and barks at "the rest; by T. M."* 1657.

It is probable that this whelp never "grew "up to dog's estate †;" and that, like other puppies, he was rather impertinent and teasing than

* Nym, or Nim, seems to be the diminutive of Nimrod, "A mighty hunter, and his prey was man."

† Prior.

82863.

Though, in this darker Shade, there somthing lyes,
Might bee the Load-stone of all learnid eyes;
There's ne'r a Leafe in which I cannot Spie
Th'Author in's more true Anatomie:
Yet All's too little: Hee is but made lefs
By th'Painter's Penail, or the Printer's Prefs.

R:M.

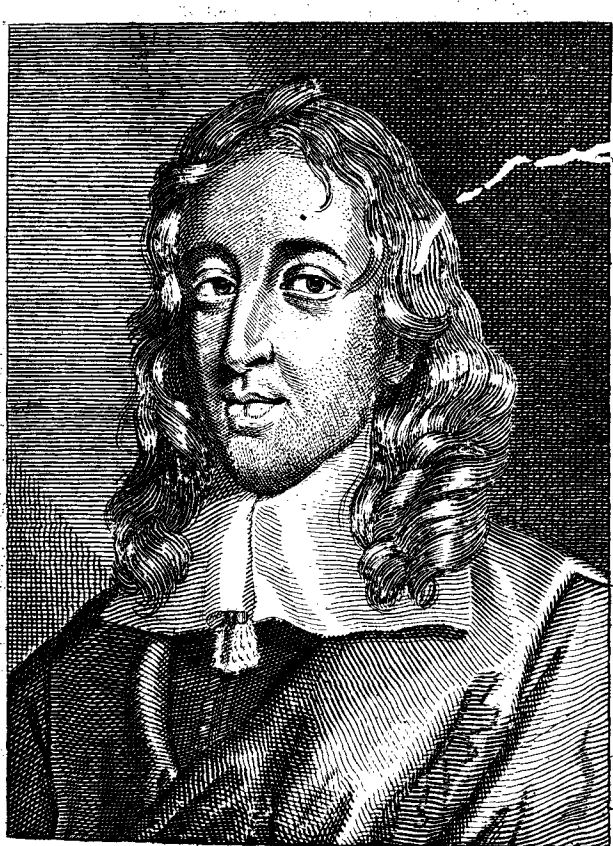
John Hoddesdon, Etatis 18.

Published as the Act directs. Nov.1.1794. by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

Glorious Inscriptions (Arts ornaments) wayt,
Truth to disguise, onely on prosprous Fate;
Such Traines from faining, mercenary wits
His Fortune or his Temper not befitts
No Judge præposest; if approud; his Fame
Shall wante no other Monument but his Name.

Leo: Willan ipse Scripsit

Pub.d April 30th 1794 by W.m Richardson Castle St.t Leicester Fields.



Eonidum iuvenile decus doctæque Thaliæ
Gloria Peckeidum deliceague domus
Pingitur effiges tantum hîc sed vivet Imago
Illa Animi æterno perpetuanda Stylo

P F

From a scarce Print in the Collection of G. Stevens Esq.r

Published as the Act directs August 1.st 1794 by Wm. Richardson, Castle Street Leicester Square.

than formidable. I am equally a stranger to his real name and his works.

THOMAS PECKE, &c. *four Latin verses; "Eximium juvenile decus, &c."* 12mo.

Thomas Pecke was a young gentleman of great expectation, who translated six hundred of Owen's "Epigrams" into English, while he was at the Temple. They were printed with Martial "de Spectaculis, or, Of the Rarities to be seen "in Rome, and with the most select Epigrams "of Sir Thomas More; to which is annexed a "Century of heroic Epigrams, &c." These were published under the title of "Parnassi "Puerperium, or some well Wishes to Ingenui-"ty," 1659; 8vo. Payne Fisher wrote Epitha-"lamium in Nuptias eruditiss. juvenis, Thomæ "Pecke, de Spixford, Com. Norf. Armigeri, & "lectiss. Virginis, Luciæ Ball, Filiæ spectatiss. "Petri Ball, Eq. aur."

POETESSES.

MRS CATHARINE PHILIPS, *a bust, inscribed*, Orinda; *Faithorne f. Frontispiece to her works; folio.*

ORINDA PHILIPS; *J. Becket f.* 4to. *mezz.*

There is a portrait of her at Strawberry-hill.

Catharine, daughter of John Fowler, a merchant of London, and wife of James Philips, of the Priory of Cardigan, Esq. was much and deservedly esteemed for her poetical talents. She was styled, "The matchless Orinda," and indeed shone without a rival among the female wits of her time. She was author of several poems, which are more to be admired for propriety and

beauty of thought, than for harmony of versification, in which she was generally deficient. She translated the "Pompey" and "Horace" of Corneille, and is said to have been assisted in the former by Charles lord Buckhurst and Mr Waller*. "Pompey" was acted with applause in Ireland, and "Horace" by persons of quality at court. Her Letters to Sir Charles Cotterel have been much admired, and are among the best of her works. Dr Jeremy Taylor, who was her intimate friend, has addressed his excellent "Letter "on the Measures and Offices of Friendship" to her. *Ob. June*, 1664, *Æt.* 32. Her works were published after her decease, in 1667.

MARGARET CAVENDISH, dutchess of Newcastle. See the reign of CHARLES II.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS IN DIVINITY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

JOHANNES PRICÆUS; *Persyn sc. prefixed to "Apuleii Metamorphoseos, Lib. XI. cum Notis, &c. J. Pricæ, Goudæ* 1650;" 8*vo*. *This head, which is well executed, is, in the copy of "Apuleius" in my possession, placed immediately after the title.*

John Price, one of the first theological critics of his age, was educated at Christ-Church, in the university of Oxford. Having embraced the religion of the church of Rome, he travelled into Italy with Mr Howard, a son of the earl of Arundel, and was afterwards retained in the service of the earl of Strafford, when he was lord

* See "Royal and Noble Authors," II. p. 98, 2d edit.

lord lieutenant of Ireland. Then it was that his acquaintance commenced with the celebrated primate Usher. In the time of the Civil War, he wrote several pamphlets in the defence of the king, for which he suffered a tedious imprisonment. Upon his enlargement, he retired to Florence, was made supervisor of the Grand Duke's medals, and was afterwards, by that prince, appointed professor of the Greek language at Pisa. He was particularly eminent for his commentaries on the Scriptures. His notes on the Psalms and the New Testament are inserted entire, and by themselves, in the fifth tome of the "Critici Sacri." The learned Dutch critic, John Alberti, spends eight chapters of his "Periculum Criticum" in strictures upon that work. He is said to have spent the latter part of his life in the convent of St Augustin, at Rome.—*Ob. circ.* 1676.

EDWARD LEIGH, Esq. *M. A. of both universities, Æt.* 48, 1650.

This gentleman was educated at Magdalen Hall in Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he not only studied the common law, but divinity and history. The books which he published in the several faculties to which he applied himself, are an abundant proof of his great industry and extensive learning; particularly his critical and theological works, the chief of which are his "Critica Sacra" on the Hebrew words of the Old, and the Greek of the New Testament, and his "Body of Divinity." He was representative for the town of Stafford, in the Long Parliament, and was one of the members appointed by the commons to sit in the assembly of divines. *Ob.* 2 June, 1671.

GULI-

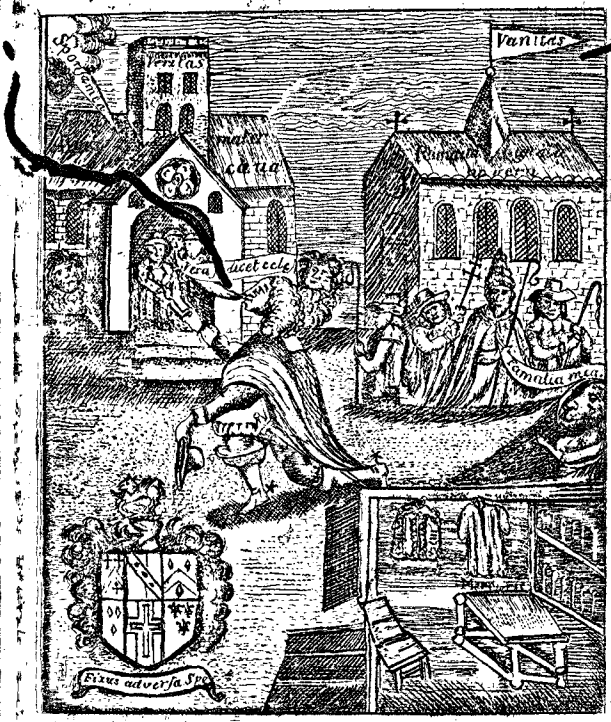
GULIELMUS HICKS, gen. *Æt.* 38, 1658; *D Loggan sc.*

" Tho' thou no prophet art, nor prophet's son,
" Without their spirit, this could ne'er be done.
" Though Brightman, Napier, Mede, are gone to
" rest,
" Their sprite yet lives redoubled in thy breast.
" Ye that have cast th' Apocalypse to ground,
" Because so dark, mysterious, and profound,
" Why take it up again, and use this glass,
" 'Twill then no longer for a myst'ry pass."

William Hicks, who received his education in the university of Oxford, took arms against the king in the Civil War, in which he bore a captain's commission in the trained bands. He was author of a " Practical Exposition on the Reve-" lation," in folio, to which two several titles, with different dates, have been prefixed. The " Apo-" calypse," like other things that are unintelligible, has been explained a hundred different ways, and the last exposition has been generally the most esteemed, especially if it has been adapted to the time when it was written. *Ob.* March, 1659-60. Vide " Athen. Oxon."

ED. CHISENHALE, Esq. *presenting his book to a man standing at a church door; various emblematical figures; small octavo. Frontispiece to his " History."*

Edward Chisenhale, a gentleman of Lancashire, who bore a colonel's commission for the king in the civil war, well deserves to be remembered in the double capacity of a soldier and an author. He was one of the garrison, that with heroic bravery defended Latham-House, whence he sallied forth, just after the enemy had been boasting



Heere to the Church, one of her yougeſt Sonnes,
Proſtrate preſents theſe Lucubrations,
Hee Feares not her harſh Cenſure for hee knowes,
Mothers are kind and ſhee the beſt of thoſe
Her Benediction, if ſhee pleaſe to give
I'will make the Authour and his Lynes to Live,
Then though Rome Curſe, t'ſhall never trouble him:

boasting of their provisions, and stole their dinner. He also, with singular address, drew the besiegers into a place where he cut off five hundred of them, under a pretence that the house was open. This exploit was the occasion of his being fined 800l. for delinquency *. He was author of "A Catholic History, collected out of "Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c. occasioned "by Dr Thomas Vane's book, called The lost "Sheep returned," 1653, small 8vo. †

FRANCISCUS ROUS, armig. Collegii Etonensis præpositus, 1656, *Æt.* 77; *Faithorne sc. Before "The Works of Francis Rous, Esq. or Treatises and "Meditations dedicated to the Saints, and to the ex-"cellent throughout the three Nations;" fol.* 1657.

There is an original portrait of him, with a mace, as speaker of the house of commons, in the Provost's Lodge, at Eton College.

Francis, son of Sir Anthony Rous, of Halton in Cornwall, was burgess for Truro, in that county, in the reign of Charles I. He was a vehement declaimer in parliament against the innovations and abuses in church and state; and particularly against Arminianism, which he represented as popery in disguise. He was one of the few laymen appointed by the commons to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster ‡. His religious and political principles were perfectly accommodated to the party which he espoused, and seem to have ever varied with his interest, which

* See Lloyd's "Memorials," p. 690. Particulars of the siege are in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," xi. p. 42, &c.

† Vane was a convert to popery.

‡ He was said to have entered into holy orders; but of this there is no proof. See "Athen. Oxon."

which appears to have had a much stronger hold upon him than his enthusiasm. He was appointed speaker of Barebone's parliament; and made a wild proposal to form the English Commonwealth after the model of the Jewish. But as a *theocracy* was rejected, he thought fit to invest the regal power in Cromwell, whom he affected to look upon as a compound of the characters of Moses and Joshua. He was one of those who were called by the protector to the upper house; and it was said, "that he could not well do less than "make that gentleman a lord, who had made him a prince," by the resignation of the instrument of government into his hands. He was called "the illiterate jew of Eton;" but it does not at all appear, from his writings, that he deserved that appellation. *Ob.* 7 Jan. 1658-9. See more of him in lord Clarendon's "History of the "Rebellion."

JOHANNES SPARROW, &c. *D. Loggan del. & sc.* 1659. *In the upper part of the print are two semi-circles full of strange lines and figures, and joined together by a heart, with this inscription,* "*The* "*Wonder-Eye of Eternity, explained by Jacob Behm.* "*in the* 40 *Questions of the Soul.*" 4*to.*

John Sparrow, a barrister of the Inner Temple, translated "The high and deep Searching "out of the Life of Man," and several others of the numerous works of Jacob Behmen, a German cobler *, and a celebrated enthusiast. Mr Law, who was also a translator of his writings, and many other persons, have lately helped to bring

* Some say that he was a cow-keeper till he was about twenty-five years of age, when he suddenly fancied himself inspired.

bring this profound author into vogue *. The mystical divinity of Behmen may be compared to a cloudy sky in winter weather; in which the same cloud which one fancies to resemble a lion, another shall fancy to be like a bear, and a third a horse. Mr Law imagined, that Sir Isaac Newton took the first hint of his philosophy from Behman's divinity; another, that there is a close analogy betwixt that and electricity; and it is very probable that some of his readers have as clearly discovered in it the vortices of Des Cartes.

SIR HENRY VANE deserves to be ranked in the first class of mystics, as he is little less profound than Jacob Behmen himself. We are amazed that a man, whose genius carried him so far above the common level of mankind in his public character, should sink so far below common sense in his writings. Don Quixote is supposed to have spoken like a philosopher upon every thing but knight-errantry, so did Sir Henry Vane upon any thing but religion. He, as well as every other ridiculous broacher of heterodoxies, had many followers †. See the reign of Charles I. Class V.

SIR GEORGE STRODE; *a small oval; in the title to his translation (from the Spanish) of Fonseca's "Holy Love;"* 1652. 12*mo.*

I have

* There are not myſteries enough in religion to exerciſe the active faith of ſome zealots, who cannot be ſatisfied without adding new ones, till they are loſt in the darkneſs of enthuſiaſm. But, as they always fancy themſelves under the immediate direction of heaven, they then think they are moſt enlightened; and believe, that *that* faith which can "remove mountains," can alſo diſcover divine truth in nonſenſe and impoſſibility.

† See the "Life of Baxter;" fol. part i. p. 74, & ſeq.

I have seen another book, published by this gentleman, namely, "The Anatomie of Mortali-"tie, written by George Strode, utter Barrister of "the Middle Temple, for his own private Com-"fort, &c." Second edition, 1632; 4to.

BULSTRODE WHITLOCKE, the Memorialist. See the reign of Charles II.

THOMAS MAY, Esq. historian to the parliament. See an account of him in the division of the Poets.

JOHN RUSHWORTH, Esq. author of the "Historical Collections." See the reign of Charles II.

GULIELMUS SANDERSONUS, *Æt.* 68, 1658; *Soest p. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his "Graphice;" fol.*

GULIELMUS SANDERSONUS, *Æt.* 68, 1658; *by Faithorne, but without the name of painter or engraver.*

William Sanderson was some time secretary to George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. He distinguished himself by his loyalty to Charles I. in the time of the Civil War, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause. He was author of "A Complete History of Ma-"ry Queen of Scotland, and her son King James "of Great Britain;" "The History of King "James of Great Britain;" and "The History "of King Charles I. from his Cradle to his "Grave." The first of these was written in answer to Wilson's "Life of King James," to which it is inferior in every respect. This author, as appears by his "Graphice," was better qualified to write on painting, than to compile histories.

SIR GEO.E STRODE.

Publish'd 1810. by Wm Richardson York House Strand

histories. All his historical works are more or less deficient in style, in method, and correctness. Dr Heylin, in his "Examen Historicum," has been very free, perhaps too severe, in his censures upon his writings; and bishop Kennet has been at least as rigid a censor, in his notes on Arthur Wilson's "Life and Reign of James I." * Our author Sanderson was knighted soon after the restoration, and made a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber. *Ob.* 1676.

JAMES HOWELL, Esq. *in a cloak, leaning against a tree; whole length; motto, "Hic tutus obumbror;" Mellan and Bosse sc. Before his "German Diet," &c. and also before his "Londinopolis;" folio. There is another print, similar to this with arms, by the same engravers; but it is hatched †, which is unusual in Mellan's works. There is also a small head of him before his Letters, engraved by Marshall.*

James Howell, son of Thomas Howell, minister of Abernant in Caermarthenshire, was master of more modern languages, and author of more modern languages, and author of more books, than any other Englishman of his time ‡. In the reigns of James and Charles I. he was employed in many agencies in foreign parts. In 1627, he was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the town of Richmond in Yorkshire; and in 1640, succeeded Sir Edward Nicholas as clerk of the council. In the time of the civil War, he was committed a close prisoner to the Fleet, where he continued for many years. The greatest part of his works were written for his support

* See Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. 662.

† By *hatching* is meant engraving with cross lines that usually produce the shades, which in Mellan's prints, are generally caused by stronger, and bolder strokes of the graver.

‡ Cibber in his "Lives of the Poets," says, that he published no less than forty-nine: but the author of his life, in the "Biographia," has not reckoned up half that number.

support during his confinement; and he indeed appears, in several of his hasty productions, to have been more anxious to satisfy his stomach, than to do justice to his fame. His "Dodona's Grove," which was published in the reign of Charles I. gained him a considerable reputation. But of all his performances, his Letters are the most esteemed; though, as Mr Wood justly observes, many of them were never written till he was in prison. But this censure does not affect his letters to the earl of Strafford, in the first volume of that lord's Papers, none of which are in the "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ." Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed historiographer royal, which office was created for him. He continued in it till his death, which happened in Nov. 1666. His Life and character may be seen in his Letters, which abound with anecdotes.

THOMAS STANLEY, Esq. author of the "History of Philosophy," collected from Diogenes Laertius, and many other ancient authors. See the division of the POETS.

HENRICUS DOM. CARY, baro de Leppington, com. de Monmouth, &c. *W. Marshall f. Before his translation of Senault's "Use of the Passions;"* 1649. 8*vo.*

HEN. DO. CARY, (vel Carey), baro de Leppington. comes Monmouthensis, et hom^i. ord. Balneæ eques. *Faithorne f. Before his translation of Boccalini's "Advertisements from Parnassus;" fol.* 1656. *There is another head of him before his translation of Cardinal Bentivoglio's "History of the wars in Flanders;" fol.* 1654.

Henry

HENRY CAREY, EARL *of* MONMOUTH,

from an Original Picture at

Strawberry Hill.

Pub. June 1. 1803. by J. Scott N°.44 7. Strand

Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth, was grandson to Henry lord Hunsdon *, cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He was, in his tender age, educated with the duke of York, afterwards Charles the First †. Before he entered upon his travels, he received this admonition from Charles: "Be always doing something while you are "abroad." It appears that he acted in conformity to that prince's advice, as he returned home a complete master of the languages of those countries through which he travelled. He was a great sufferer by the Civil War, particularly by the death of his son, a young gentleman of great hopes, who was killed at Marston-Moor. But while some of the nobility were actually embroiled in this war, and others were miserable from the effects of it, the earl of Monmouth enjoyed the calm pleasures of a studious retirement. He composed nothing of his own; but translated from Malvezzi, Bentivoglio, Paruta, Biondi, &c. no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo. See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." *Ob.* 13 June, 1661, *Æt.* 65. He lies buried in the church of Rickmersworth, in Hertfordshire. Some notices of him may be collected from the inscription on his tomb.

* His ſon, Sir Robert Carey, father of Henry, and the firſt earl of Monmouth, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by riding near three hundred miles in leſs than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform king James of the death of queen Elizabeth. He had ſeveral falls and ſore bruiſes on the road, which occaſioned his going battered and bloody into the royal preſence. ‖

† Lloyd, in his "Memoirs," p. 650, ſays, that Sir Robert Carey, his father, was tutor to Charles; but he is miſtaken. See what he was to him, in the "Memoirs of the Life of the Earl of Monmouth," p. 165, 176, 178.

‖ See "His Majeſties (King James's) Entertainment from Scotland to "London," p. 2. and 3.

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONUS, eques auratus, &c. *W. Marshall f. Before his translation of Strada* "*De Bello Belgico*," 1650; *fol.*

Sir Robert Stapylton translated from the Latin, Strada's "History of the Belgic War;" which is the worst work of that author, and the best of Sir Robert; as indifferent prose is preferable to indifferent verse. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class IX.

JOHN PAWLET, (or POWLET), marquis of Winchester, famous for his defence of Basing-House, translated from the French, "The Gallery of heroic "Women," 1652; and "Talon's Holy History," 1653; 4to. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

ROBERTUS MENTETHUS*, a Salmoneto, Scotus; *P. Mignard p. Romæ*, 1656, *R. Lochon sc.* 1661; *band, cloak, and coif. Under the oval are these lines:*

Hic est quem legis et stupes legendo,
Toto nobilis orbe Salmonetus.
Illum, inter scopulos & iliceta,
Sub cœli genuit rigentis axe
Horrens Scotia tristibus pruinis:
Ne tu forte putes fuisse Gallum,
Facundos, lepidos, et elegantes
Toto nobilis orbe Salmoneti
Qui "*Gallos*" legis et stupes libellos.
"Ægid. Menagius."

This inscription is at p. 120 of Menage's "Poems," the 8th edition, Amsterdam, 1687, where is also the following epigram, which contains all that I know of his character:

In

* Sometimes written Montethus. He is placed here as a Scottiſh hiſtorian.

JOHN POWLETT

MARQUIS of WINCHESTER

Publish'd Dec.r 19 1801 by J.Harding 121 Pall Mall

In Libros Historiarum Britannicarum Roberti Montetii, Salmoneti.

Aspera dumosis genuit quem Scotia sylvis;
Quem blando excepit Gallia culta sinu;
En voluit grates; genti devinctus utrique;
Et potuit, dignas pendere MONTETIUS.
Gallorum lingua, seclis memoranda futuris,
Scotorum scripsit fortia facta ducum.

I do not remember to have seen any of this author's writings quoted, except his "History of "Great Britain."

JOHN MARSHAM, the celebrated author of the "Canon Chronicus." See the reign of Charles II.

GULIELMUS DUGDALE, *Æt.* 50, 1656; *Hollar sc. Frontispiece to his "History of Warwickshire;" fol.*

William Dugdale, who was the most laborious and judicious antiquary of his age, has rescued from oblivion an infinite number of curious and useful records relating to the history and antiquities of his own country. His "Monasticon Anglicanum," in three volumes folio, in which Roger Dodsworth had a large share, contains an account of the ancient religious orders of monks and friars, of the foundations of monasteries, and cathedral and collegiate churches. His "History of Warwickshire," shew how histories of particular districts should be written. His "History of imbanking and draining the Fens," which *was* the most estimable of his performances, is compiled with great accuracy and judgment. But his "Baronage," the first genealogical history of our nobility, is not so accurate as the rest of his compila-

tions; though it has its merit *. His "History "of St Paul's Cathedral," his "Origines Juridici-"ales," and several other works, are in their kind equally valuable; and his books in general are of special use to the readers, as well as the writers of English history. It is remarkable, that the publication of the "Monasticon" was productive of many law-suits, by the revival of old writings; and that the Puritans were highly offended at it, as they looked upon it as a large step towards introducing Popery †. *Ob.* 10 Feb. 1685 6.

ELIAS ASHMOLE. Mercuriophilus Anglicus. *Before his "Fasciculus Chemicus."*

ELIAS ASHMOLE; *Faithorne sc. a bust; 4to.* Faithorne was paid 7l. for engraving this head.

ELIAS ASHMOLE; *copied from Faithorne by Michael Vandergucht. Before the "Antiquities of Berkshire," 8vo.* †.

ELIAS ASHMOLE, together with the head of Lilly the Astrologer: *J. Lodge sc. Before their lives and that of Charles I.* 1774, *8vo.*

Elias

* Mr Charles Hornby, clerk of the Pipe-office, publiſhed an anonymous octavo pamphlet, in 1738, with this title: "Three Letters, containing Re-"marks on ſome of the numberleſs Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baron-"age." Mr Hearne having mentioned the "Baronage," in a note on p. 251 of "Lib. Nag. Scaccarii," adds; "Specimen ſatis amplum errorum Dugda-"lianorum in libellum, memoriæ, cauſa retulit Antonius a Wood, opuſculum "in Muſeo Aſhmoliano adſervatum nondum autem in lucem editum."

† Warton's "Life of Dr Bathurſt," p. 148. It is alſo obſervable, that this being almoſt the only one of our books that finds a ready admittance into the libraries of monks, has rendered it ſcarce.

‡ We are informed, at p. 81 of his "Diary," that he "ſat for a ſecond pic-ture to Mr Ryley." I have ſeen neither of theſe portraits.

Elias Ashmole, whom Mr Wood styles the "greatest virtuoso and curioso that was ever "known or read of in England," had a happy facility in learning every art or science to which he applied himself. He studied astrology, botany, chemistry, heraldry, and antiquities; in all which he was a great proficient. In the latter end of the reign of Charles I. he retired to the pleasant village of Englefield in Berkshire, where he amused himself with botany. The time he spent in this delicious retirement appears to have been the happiest part of his life. In 1650, he published, under the feigned name of James Hasolle, esq. his "Fasciculus Chemicus, or Chemical Collections, "expressing the Ingress, Progress, and Egress, of "the secret Hermetic Science, &c." 12mo. His "Theatrum chemicum Britannicum," published in 4to. 1652, contains many pieces of our old hermetic philosophers. This work gained him a considerable reputation, which was very much increased by his laborious and accurate "History of the Order of the Garter," published in folio, 1672 *. He has not taken proportionable pains in his "Antiquities of Berkshire," which might have been much more complete. He enjoyed several lucrative places under the government, in the reign of Charles II. It is well known that he, in his life-time, founded the Museum at Oxford, which bears his name. *Ob.* 18 May, 1692, *Æt.* 76.

* He informs us himself, that he made an expensive and laborious collection of materials for the "Lives of the Companions of the Order of the Garter ‖." These are probably in the Museum at Oxford. See Anstis's "Register of the Garter," vol. ii. p. 150.

‖ "Hist." p. 643.

GULIELMUS BURTON, LL. Baccalaureus; *Hollar f.*

William Burton was some time usher to Thomas Farnaby, a famous schoolmaster in Kent, and was himself afterwards a school-master at Kingston upon Thames. When he was at the university, he was patronized by the very learned Mr Allen, of Glocester-hall, who appointed him Greek lecturer there. He had the honour of speaking a funeral oration upon the death of that excellent person, which was much applauded for its propriety and elegance. He wrote annotations upon the first of Clement's Epistles, in English, and histories of the Greek and Persian tongues, in Latin; both which were published in 1657. His principal work is his learned Commentary on "Antoninus his Itinerary, or Journies of the "Róman Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain," 1658; fol. to which is prefixed his head. At page 136 of this book, he gives some account of his family, and tells us that his great grandfather expired with excess of joy, upon his being informed of the death of queen Mary. *Ob.* 28 Dec. 1657.

RICHARDUS KILBURNE, Topographiæ Cantianæ author, *Æt.* 52, 1657; *T. Cross sc.*

This person was author of the "Survey of "Kent," 1659; 4to. Several of our greatest antiquaries speak of his book as modern and superficial, and consequently of small value. See p. 45. of Kennet's "Life of Somner," before the second edition of that author's "Treatise of Ga-"velkind," 1726, 4to; and p. 15. of the second edit. of Nicolson's "Historical Library," 1714; folio.

JOHN

JOHN GREAVES; inscribed, "*Effigies Johannis Gravii*," *A. D.* 1650. *E. M. fec.* *

This eminent mathematician and antiquary was master, in a high degree, of the natural and acquired qualifications which were necessary to extend those branches of science to which he applied himself. He was educated at Baliol College in Oxford, from which he removed to Merton. He was afterwards, on the foot of his great merit, chosen geometry professor of Gresham College. His ardent thirst of knowledge soon carried him into several parts of Europe, where he eagerly seized every opportunity of improving it. His next voyage was into the eastern countries; where nothing remarkable in the heavens, earth, or even subterranean places seems to have escaped his nice observation. He, with indefatigable industry, and at the peril of his life, collected a considerable number of Arabic, Persic, and Greek manuscripts for Archbishop Laud. Of these he well knew the value, as he was a master of the languages in which they were written. He also collected for that prelate many oriental gems and coins †. He took a more accurate survey of the Pyramids than any traveller who went before him. On his return from the East, he visited several parts of Italy a second time. During his stay at

* In the improved copy of Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," in the British Museum, under JOHN GREAVES, at p. 152, is the following additional paragraph; "The reverend Edward Browne, great grandson of Dr "Thomas Greaves ||, and rector of Walesby, in Lincolnshire, has the head of "Mr John Greaves, etched on a copperplate; several copies of which have "been printed off at the expence of the reverend Dr Thomas Birch." MS.

† He ranged the coins which the archbishop presented to the university, in their proper order, and was appointed keeper of them.

|| Brother to John.

Rome, he made a particular enquiry into the true state of the ancient weights and measures. Soon after he had finished his second voyage, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was eminently qualified for this professorship, as the works of ancient and modern astronomers were familiar to him. His books relating to oriental learning, his "Pyramidographia, or a Description of the pyramids in Egypt," his "Epochæ Celebriores," and other curious and useful pieces, of which Dr Ward has given us a catalogue *, shew him to have been a great man. Those which he intended to publish would have shown him to be a greater; but he was stopped in his career by death, the 8th of October, 1652, in the 50th year of his age.

JONAS MOORE, *Æt.* 35, 1649; *H. Stone p. T. Cross sc. small.* There is another head of him before his "Arithmetic;" 8vo. 1660.

Jonas Moore, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his age, was born at Whitlee † in Lancashire. He had a strong propensity to mathematical studies from his childhood, and in the early part of his life taught the mathematics in London for his support. He was employed by the commissioners for draining and dividing the fens; and in his survey took notice that the sea made a curve line on the beach, from which he took the hint to keep it effectually out of Norfolk. This added much to his reputation. Mr Aubrey informs us, that he made a model of a citadel, for Cromwell to bridle the city of London,

* See Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College."
† Spelt *Whitle*, in Spelman's "Villare Anglicum."

EFFIGIES
GVLIELMI LEYBOVRN.
Anno Salutis 1690
Etatis 64: Oct.r 18.
M.r Vander Gucht Scul:

London, which was in the possession of Mr Wyld; and that this citadel was to have been the cross building of St Paul's church *. He patronized the famous Mr Flamsteed, who had but a very scanty subsistence at Cambridge, when he took him under his protection. He and Sir Christopher Wren are said to have persuaded Charles II. to build the Observatory at Greenwich, in which Flamsteed was placed. He was the first Englishman that composed a "System "of the Mathematics," which was published in two volumes 4to. 1681. He was knighted by Charles II. who appointed him surveyor-general of the ordnance. Sixty pieces of artillery, equal to the number of his years, were discharged at the Tower at his funeral. *Ob.* Aug. 1679†. See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal "Society," vol. iv. p. 106.

THOMAS HOBBES, of Malmsbury, a famous philosopher and mathematician. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, philom. *Æt.* 27; *oval; 4to.*

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 30; *Gaywood f.* 12*mo. Before his "Arithmetic."* See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS BAGWELL, *Æt.* 66, 1659.

"In traffick first his youthful time he spent,
"And over seas to foreign countries went:
"But

* MS. in the "Aſhmolean Muſeum," whence the above account of him is chiefly taken. Mr Aubrey concludes the ſhort ſketch of his hiſtory with ſaying, "that he was a good mathematician, and a good fellow."

† Aſhmole's "Diary."

" But nature crossed him there, knowing his
" parts
" Were destined rather to improve the arts:
" His serious hours on them, his hours of leisure,
" Elsewhere the first, the next here brings you
" pleasure."

William Bagwell was author of " The Mystery " of Astronomy made easy to the meanest Capa- " city," 1655; 8vo. I have not seen the book to which the portrait above described appears to have been prefixed.

JOHN EVELYN, Esq; *Gaywood ad vivum del. & f.* 1654. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JAMES HARRINGTON, Esq. &c. *From an original picture in the possession of John Hudson, Esq. of Bessingby, in Yorkshire. Marchi f. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir JAMES HARRINGTON *, *Æt.* 45, 1654; *Faithorne, sc. 4to.*

JAMES HARRINGTON, Esq. *P. Lely p. Hollar f.* 1658; *4to. There is a copy of this head by Michael Vandergucht.*

This political projector was author of a celebrated book, intitled, " The Commonwealth of " Oceana;" in which he has laid down a plan for an everlasting republic, the government of which is to be kept up by rotation. There is great ingenuity in this work; but it is, in many instances, as refined, and consequently as impracticable, as the " Republic" of Plato, or the " Utopia" of More. The author, who was a great visionary, was sanguine enough to expect to see it put in execution. Baxter's " Holy " Com-

* He was never knighted.

James Harrington

Published May 1st 1799 by W. Richardson York house N° 31 Strand.

"Commonwealth" was avowedly levelled at this political romance. But Harrington, who expressed a great contempt for that performance, did not vouchsafe to write a serious answer to it; but affected to treat the author in a very cavalier manner, in a half sheet full of cant and ridicule. Two editions of Harrington's works have been published of late years. *Ob.* 11 Sept. 1677. See KATHARINE HARRINGTON, Class XI.

ALGERNON SIDNEY, a more rational and masterly writer on government than Harrington. See the reign of Charles II.

ROBERT LOVEDAY, *octogon; on the top,* "*Lucidamant*;" *Faithorne sc.* 8*vo. There is a copy of this before his* "*Letters*," 1659; 8*vo.*

Robert Loveday was translator of the three first parts of "Cleopatra," and author of a book of letters; both which performances were in good esteem. It appears from the latter, that he was an upper servant in Lord C's family, at Nottingham, at the time of the Interregnum. There is a familiar openness in his letters, which intimates that the author never intended they should be made public.

HENRY MASSINGBERD; *Cross sc. h. sh.*

This person was author of a folio, entitled, "Council and Admonition to his Children;" Lond. 1656; to which his print is prefixed.

See several authors on music in the next Class.

SIR

SIR BALTHASAR GERBIER. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class V. and X. See also the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

RICHARDUS ELTON, generosus Bristol. nec non artis militaris magister, Ann. 1649, Æt. 39; *J. Droeshout sc. h. sh.*

Under the print are eight verses, which I shall transcribe, as they may serve as a specimen of the encomiums which have been formerly lavished upon authors, whose works are now used for waste paper.

" If Rome unto her conqu'ring Cæsars raise
" Rich obelisks, to crown their deathless praise;
" What monument to thee must Albion rear,
" To shew thy motion in a brighter sphere?
" This art's too dull to do't; 'tis only done
" Best by thyself: so lights the world the sun.
" We may admire thy face, the sculptor's art,
" But we are extasy'd at th' inward part."

Richard Elton was author of " A complete " Body of the Art Military, being plain and per- " fect Directions for the ordering and framing " of an Army, both of Horse and Foot: toge- " ther with the Manner of Fortifications, and the " Art of Gunnery;" fol. to which his head is prefixed. I find by Clavel's " Catalogue," that this book was reprinted after the Restoration. I need not inform the reader, that the art of war has been almost totally changed since the publication of this work.

WILLIAM BARIFFE, who, in the year 1642, was a major in col. Hamden's regiment *, flourished during the Interregnum. He was author of a book of

* See the " List of the Armies," published in 1642.

EFFIGIES
RIC: RAWLYNS

R Gaywood fecit 1656

of "Military Discipline," of which there have been several editions. The last edition was, I think, printed in folio, 1661. There is a head of him by Glover, in 8vo. and another by an unknown hand prefixed to this book. I have seen a third print of him in armour, with a sash about his waist. The name of Philip Skippon is affixed to some of the latter impressions.

RIC. RAWLYNS; *R. Gaywood f.* 1656.

This person, who styles himself "Professor of "Arithmetic in Great Yarmouth," was author of a practical treatise on that art, published in 1656, 8vo. before which is the head above described, engraved much in the manner of Hollar, of whom Gaywood was a disciple and imitator.

THOMAS WILLSFORD, Æt. 46; *R. Vaughan sc. Under the print are four verses, signed M. Boteler.*

Thomas Willsford was author of a book in 8vo. called "Nature's Secrets, or the History of the Ge- "neration of Meteors," 1658; which he dedicates to the lady Stafford, sister to lord Henry Stafford. At the conclusion he signs himself "her affection- "ate kinsman." M. Boteler, whose name is affixed to the lines at the bottom of the print, addresses a long copy of verses to his honoured uncle, upon his book of meteors. Thomas Willsford was also author of a "Treatise of Arithmetic," in 8vo. His head, by Vaughan, is prefixed to both his books. Cocker, Leybourn, Hill, and others, have much improved the art of arithmetic, since the two last mentioned authors wrote on that subject.

WIL-

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology; *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

WILLIAM LILLY, *Æt.* 57; *Hollar f.*

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology; *copied from Hollar.*

In the Ashmolean Museum is his portrait, which was the property of the founder. It may be depended upon for the likeness.

William Lilly was a native of Diseworth, in Leicestershire. He was for several years, in the condition of a servant; but having the good luck to marry his master's widow, with a fortune of 1000l. he applied himself to the study of astrology. He made so great a proficiency, that in seven or eight weeks he perfectly understood how to set a figure. He intimates, that there was something supernatural in the progress he made in this art; as he tells us, that "he prayed for several "weeks to those angels who were thought and be-"lieved by wise men to teach and instruct in all "the several liberal sciences *." In 1647, he finished his book called "Christian astrology;" but has not any where signified that the angels lent him their assistance in that work; nor does it appear that there is any thing in it more than the author *himself* was well able to perform †. It is very certain that he regarded judicial astrology as a *science*; and it is no less certain that he prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament, and of Cromwell ‡. Astrological pre-

* He says, that "the angels very rarely speak to any operator or master; "and when they do speak, it is like the Irish, much in the throat." Lilly's "Life," by himself, p. 88, last edit.

† There is before this book a good head of the author, by Marshall.

‡ "When Cromwell was in Scotland, a soldier stood with Lilly's (Merlinus) "Anglicus in his hand, and said, as the several troops passed by him, "Lo "hear

predictions and prophecies were perfectly suited to the enthusiasm of these times; and Lilly well knew how to apply them to the hopes and fears of the populace. He was frequently ambiguous and oracular, and sometimes amused the people with hieroglyphics; many of which, as we are told by Mr Aubrey, he stole from an old monkish manuscript. Moore, the almanack-maker, has stolen several from him; and there is no doubt but some future almanack-maker will steal them from Moore. *Ob.* June 9, 1681 *.

JOHN BOOKER; *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

John Booker was bred a haberdasher †; but quitted this employment, and followed that of a writing-

" hear what Lilly saith, 'you are promised victory, fight it out, brave boys;'" and then read " that month's prediction."—" Life," p. 83.

* Lilly, though known to be an impostor ‡, had, however, a pension of an hundred pounds a year conferred on him by the council of state. The royalists treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler: and Sir John Birkenhead, in his " Paul's Church Yard ||," satirizes his almanack, where he mentions " Merlinus Anglicus, the Art of discovering all that " never was, and all that never shall be." Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him " blind buzzard §." He seems to have been checked by no scruples in promoting the rebellion; and indeed tells us himself, that he " engaged body and soul in the cause of the parliament ††."

The Life of Lilly, by himself, together with his Life of Charles I. and that of his friend Ashmole, written by that author by way of diary, have, as they were become very scarce, been lately republished by Thomas Davies. " A " full Answer to a confused mixture of false, traiterous, and contradictory " Observations on the Life and Actions of the late King Charles, published by " William Lilly, in July, 1651," is one of the " Historical Discourses of Sir " Edward Walker, 1705, fol."

† So Lilly informs us; but Mr Wood says, that he was bred a clerk under an alderman of London: this alderman was probably a haberdasher.

‡ See Thurloe's " State Papers," v. 431.

|| This pamphlet is a facetious satire upon various books well known at this time, and supposed to be sold in St Paul's Church-yard.

§ Gataker's Notes on the 2d verse of the tenth chapter of Jeremiah, in the " Assembly's Annotations."

†† Lilly's " Life," p. 45.

writing-master, at Hadley, in Middlesex. He in a few years rendered himself so eminent, that he was appointed licenser of mathematical books; under which were included all those that relate to the *celestial sciences*. Lilly tells us, that he once thought him the greatest astrologer in the world; but it appears that he afterwards sunk in his esteem, and that he thought himself a much greater man. We are told by the same author that "he had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, "and as successful in resolving love questions," which was a capital branch of his trade. George Wharton, who was formerly one of his astrological friends, had a great quarrel with him, which occasioned his publishing "Mercurio-cœlico "Mastix; or an Anti-caveat to all such as have "heretofore had the misfortune to be cheated and "deluded by that great and traiterous impostor "John Booker; in an Answer to his frivolous "Pamphlet, entitled, "Mercurius Cœlicus, or a "Caveat to all the People of England;" Oxon. 1644; 4to. The only work of Booker, worth the reader's notice, is his "Bloody Irish Alma-"nack," which contains some memorable particulars relative to the war in Ireland. *Ob.* April, 1667.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WHARTON; *six verses; "Here the true Counterfeit," &c. This print may be placed in the preceding reign.*

GEORGE WHARTON, *six verses; "Wise Nature," &c.*

GEORGE WHARTON, *by Faithorne; six verses; "Who views," &c.*

George Wharton was descended from a genteel family in Westmoreland. He spent the greatest

greatest part of his patrimony in the service of Charles I. for whom he raised a fine troop of horse, which he commanded in person. When he could no longer keep the field, he retired to his studies, which he pursued with uncommon application; particularly that of astrology, to which he had a strong and early propensity. His progress in this art was suitable to his passion for it; and he was looked upon by the royalists as equal, at least, to *Lilly* and *Booker*, of whom he was the rival and antagonist. He was author of Almanacks, Mercuries, and several astronomical pieces. We are indebted to him for a chronology of the battles, sieges, and other remarkable occurrences of the civil war, since printed, with many additions, in the "Historian's Guide," and of late years in Salmon's "Chronological "Historian." He had a knack of versifying, which he exercised in little sallies of drollery and satire, which are interspersed with his astrological works. Upon the Restoration he was appointed treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance, and created a baronet, which set him above the profession of an author. The name of *Naworth*, the anagram of *Wharton*, is sometimes prefixed to his almanacks. *Ob.* 12 Aug. 1681. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS, philomath. *natus comitat. Oxon. An.* 1627. *Æt.* 31; *T. Cross sc. Over his head are the sun, moon, and stars; his left hand rests on a celestial globe, and the book of Heaven is open before him* *.—*The print is before his "Doc-"trine of Nativities,"* 1658; *fol.*

JOHANNES GADBURIUS; *Cross sc.* 12*mo.*

* In the book is an aſtrological ſcheme, inſcribed "Lib. Cœli."

John Gadbury, who served an apprenticeship with a tailor at Oxford, left that occupation, and pursued the vehement inclination he had to astrology. He learned much of his art from Lilly; under whom he profited to such a degree, that he was soon enabled "to set up the trade of alma-"nack-making and fortune-telling for himself †." His pen was employed for many years on *nativities*, *almanacks*, and *prodigies*. Other astrologers were content to exercise their art for the benefit of their own country only, but Gadbury extended his to a remote part of the globe; as, in 1674, he published his "West India, or Jamaica Alma-"nack" for that year. He calculated the nativities of Charles I. the king of Sweden, and Sir Matthew Hale; all which are in print. He styles Sir Matthew "the just and pious Scorpionist, as "he was born under the celestial Scorpion." He was very careful to do justice to all the constellations, particularly to that just mentioned, as appears from his "Obsequium Rationabile; or a "reasonable service performed for the celestial "Sign *Scorpio*, in twenty remarkable Genitures "of that glorious, but stigmatized Horoscope, a-"gainst the malicious and false Attempts of that "grand (but fortunate) Impostor, Mr William "Lilly ‡." He was no less careful to do justice to the merit of his friend, Mr George Wharton, most of whose works he collected and published, in 1683, 8vo. He was living in 1690 *, and was thought to be alive for many years after his decease, as his name continued to be affixed to an almanack similar to that which was published in

† Wood, ii. col. 686.

‡ ——— "Tibi brachia contrahit ardens
"Scorpius, et cœli justa plus parte reliquit." VIRG.

* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1051.

in his life-time. "The black Life of John Gad-"bury" was written by Partridge. There are several heads of him, which belong to the reign of Charles II.

JOHN HEYDON, chymist and astrologer. See the reign of Charles II.

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, generosus; *nat. civitat. Westmonast.* 13 *Mar.* 1626-27. *Cross sc. h. sh.* GULIELMUS RAMESEY, generosus; *Æt.* 24; *a bust.*

William Ramesey was author of a chimerical book in vindication of astrology. This man did not look upon darkness as a privation of light, but as a real substance. He asserted that it is an emanation from dark stars, as light is from the sun. He even thought this absurdity supported by scripture, where we read of "darkness over the "land of Egypt, which may be felt †;" not distinguishing betwixt the stated laws of nature, and the extraordinary agency of divine providence; or, in other words, betwixt natural and supernatural darkness. The author of No. 582 of the "Spectator," has made himself very merry with this profound writer, who thought himself far more sagacious than the rest of his astrological brethren. He appears to me to be the same person with Dr William Ramesey, who was, perhaps, the most credulous and confident of all astrologers. He was mad by the rules of his art, and promised himself great affluence of fortune, and much conjugal felicity; but died poor in a gaol, and had such a termagant for his wife as provoked him

* Exod. x, 21.

to write "Conjugium Conjurgium," which appears to have been written from his feelings *.

GULIELMUS WILLIAMS, alias WILLISUM, *nat. comitat. Gloc. Janu.* 27, 1626: *philosophus*; *Æt.* 32.

I am credibly informed that this print was copied from that of Christian Ravius, professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam.

William Williams was an astrologer of inferior note, of which many flourished at this period, and after the Restoration. The respect then paid to astrologers, by the generality of the men of learning, was equal to the contempt they lie under at present †. Some among the vulgar beheld them with a rude admiration, and thought that an order of men who were familiarly acquainted with the stars, and privy to the decrees of heaven, were in the highest degree respectable. Others, who looked upon their art as sorcery, regarded them with horror and detestation. The *white witches* were commonly thought to be masters of the *black art*, but were supposed to have too much probity to put it in practice.

ROBERT MAY, *Æt.* 71, 1660; *six verses*; "*What wouldst thou view*," *&c. Before his* "*Accomplished Cook*," 1660; 8*vo.*

Robert May, who was son of a cook retained by the old lady Dormer, was, at her expence, sent over to France to improve himself in the art

* See Dr Ramesey's article in the reign of Charles II.

† The famous Mr Joseph Mede spent much of his time in the study of astrology; and the most valuable of Lilly's astrological books belonged to the excellent bishop Bedell, whose "Life" was written by Dr Burnet. See Lilly's "Life," p. 23. edit. 1715.

art of cookery. Upon his return to England, he was bound apprentice to Arthur Hollingsworth, cook to the grocer's company, and the Star-chamber. Upon his leaving his master, he entered into the service of Lady Dormer, who kept four cooks, besides our author and his father. "Such notable houses (says he) were then kept, "the glory of that, and the shame of the pre-"sent age: then were those golden days wherein "were practised the triumphs and trophies of cook-"ery: then was hospitality esteemed, neigh-"bourhood preserved, the poor cherished, and "God honoured." After the decease of the hospitable Lady Dormer, he served the Lord Castlehaven, and several others of the nobility and gentry; and was, in 1659, when he put the last hand to his book, in the service of Lady Englefield. The author's fundamental principle seems to be, *to make things palatable with any ingredients, or at any expence.* This has been followed by a multitude of other writers on cookery; and is indeed apparent in every book on that art, from the "Queen's Closet opened," down to the last of the modern systems. He has given us a handsome bill of fare for lent; which consists of sixteen articles in the first course, and as many in the second. The pudding branch has been greatly improved by our late writers, one of whom has published one hundred different receipts for puddings. Our author May has wholly omitted to treat of the mystery of carving, which is anatomically discussed in several subsequent treatises; in one or two of which is a set of rules for doing the honours of the table.—See more of this man in the account of him before his book *.

AN

* The author of the "School of Inſtruction for the Officers of the Mouth," flouriſhed at the ſame time with May. He excelled all his contemporaries in folding

AN IRISH AUTHOR.

JACOBUS WARÆUS, eq. aurat. &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh. Before his Works.*

Sir James Ware, auditor-general of Ireland, and one of the privy-council in that kingdom, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was one of the most able and industrious antiquaries of his time. The grand object of his researches was the history and antiquities of his own country; for which he made very copious collections, and on which he published several estimable pieces. One of the most considerable of his writings is his book "De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus, Disquisitiones," 8vo.; of which two editions were published during the Interregnum. His son, Robert Ware, Esq. translated all his works that have any relation to the kingdom of Ireland, and published them in one volume folio, 1705. This edition is improved to three volumes in folio, by Walter Harris, Esq. The learned and industrious author, who was the Camden of his age and nation, died at Dublin, the 1st of December, 1666. His valuable collection of manuscripts, which were purchased by Henry Earl of Clarendon, were by him brought into England, and delivered into the custody of Dr Tenison, when he was vicar of St Martin's in the Fields. There is a catalogue of them in print, by Edm. Gibson, B. A. afterwards bishop of London.

CLASS

folding of napkins. See the prints in his book, which exhibit them under a great variety of forms. This practice continued for many years. It seems to have required almoſt as much time as dreſſing an elegant dinner.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS OF HISTORY, &c.

ISAAC FULLER, *ipse p. T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*—There is a good portrait of him, by himself, in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Fuller was a disciple of Francis Perrier, who etched the antique statues and bas reliefs. He was as excellent in *portrait*, as he was deficient in *history*. He painted the altar-pieces at All Souls and Magdalen College, in Oxford; both which are very indifferent performances. He has, in the latter, imitated the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, in which he has not succeeded. There is in the picture of that celebrated master, a wildness of invention; but it is the wildness of a great and irregular genius: Fuller's has more of the wildness of a dream. His colouring is harsh and unnatural. Mr Addison has written a beautiful Latin poem on this performance, in which he has shewn himself a better painter than Fuller. He has described what it should be, not what it is *. *Ob. circ.* 1676.

* Fuller has introduced into this picture the portrait of an hoſtler that lived at the Greyhound-inn at Oxford, who is ſaid to have offended him, and to have been therefore placed among the damned. This ſeems to be in conformity with Michael Angelo, who has introduced into his Laſt Judgment a very ridiculous portrait of the pope's maſter of the ceremonies, in as ridiculous a ſituation †. The painter of the weſt window of the church of Fairford, in Glouceſterſhire, has, perhaps for a like reaſon, exhibited in his piece of the reſurrection, a devil driving an old woman into hell in a wheel-barrow.

† The figure is at the bottom of the piece, and is known by the aſſes ears. See Richardſon's "Account of Statues," &c. p. 271, ſecond edit.

ROBERT STREATER, or STREETER, history painter. See the reign of Charles II.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS, &c.

SAMUEL COOPER, an admirable painter in miniature, did the portrait of Cromwell. See the reign of Charles II.

PETER LELY, a German, who came into England in the late reign, painted the pictures of Charles I. and of Cromwell. He practised history, landscape, and portrait; but soon abandoned the two former branches, and cultivated only the latter, in which he succeeded. He became the painter in vogue after the Restoration. See the reign of Charles II.

ROBERTUS WALKER, pictor; *se ipse p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

ROBERT WALKER; *T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" copied from the above print.*

The original portrait is at Belvoir-castle. There is another of him, by himself, in the Picture Gallery in Oxford.

Robert Walker, a good painter of portraits, did those of Cromwell, and many of the parliament generals. The grand duke of Tuscany gave 500l. for a picture of the Protector by his hand. This was in the possession of a gentlewoman who was related to him, and who asked that sum for it, because she was determined not to sell it. When the money was paid by the grand duke's agent, she parted from it with regret. Mr Misson tells us, in his "Travels," that this portrait, and that of Thomas earl of Ossory,

SIR PETER LELY.

THIS illustrious painter, born in 1637, at Westphalia, in Germany, first studied at the Hague, and afterwards under De Grebber. At the age of twenty-four, the great encouragement which the polite arts received from Charles I. drew him over to England; and, pursuing the natural bent of his genius, he painted landscape with small figures, as well as historical subjects. But soon discovering the superior advantage to be derived from portraits, he made his inclination yield to his interest, and in a short time surpassed every competitor. He had early felt an inclination to finish his studies in Italy; but business crouded on him so fast, that he could never find leisure: and he contrived to supply that deficiency, by collecting all the best drawings, prints, and paintings, of the Italian school. It was by thus becoming conversant with the works of the greatest masters, that he formed his own admirable stile. In his correct draught, and beautiful colouring; and, particularly, in the graceful airs of his heads, the pleasing variety of his attitudes, and the easy and loose management of his draperies; he excelled most of his predecessors, and affords invaluable studies to succeeding artists.

He drew a portrait of Charles I. while that unfortunate monarch was a prisoner at Hampton Court; and Charles II. not only made him his principal painter, but conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was, indeed, a great favourite with Charles II. and was much respected by the first characters in the kingdom. Such, in short, was the extent of his professional engagements, that one of his domesticks was employed to write the names of the nobility who had taken hours for sitting; and, when any failed punctually to attend, they were placed at the bottom of the list, without the smallest regard to rank or sex.

Sir Peter Lely lived in prodigious splendor. He had a numerous retinue; kept an open table; and had a band of musick at his meals. He married a most beautiful English lady; and, having purchased an estate at Kew, frequently retired thither during the latter part of his life. He died in 1680; and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

It is remarked, that Sir Peter, in his faces, preserves a languishing air, and a drowsy sweetness peculiar to himself; but, whatever may be objected, his works are every where held in high estimation. The landscapes, in his pictures, are different from all others, and much better than most masters could produce: he was also a good historical painter; and his crayon drawings are so admirable, that they have been frequently judged the most valuable of his pieces, as being entirely done by his own hand, without any of that assistance which eminent masters occasionally receive in the subordinate parts.

Ossory, were the only pictures of Englishmen in the Gallery of illustrious Generals at Florence. This artist died soon after the Restoration.

EDVARDUS MASCALL, pictor; *ipse p. J. Gammon sc.* 4*to.*

Edward Mascal painted portraits at the time of the Interregnum, but rose to no great eminence in this art.

BALTHASER GERBIER. See the reigns of Charles I. and II.

Major-general LAMBERT; *Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;"* 4*to.*

Major-general Lambert took up the pencil for his amusement, after Cromwell had wrested the sword from his hand. He painted flowers, which he was fond of cultivating. He is supposed to have learned his art of Baptist Gaspars.

The arts, which flourish best under an accomplished and munificent monarch, in time of peace, seemed to be almost totally extinct during the republican government. They could scarcely be said to revive after the restoration of Charles II.

THOMAS SIMON; *a small oval by Vertue, in his volume of the "Works of the Simons," plate* XXXV.

Thomas Simon, who was formed in England by Briot, a celebrated French medallist, rivalled the classic artists of antiquity. He and his master were retained in the service of Charles I. but almost all the capital works of the former were executed during the protectorate of Cromwell, the

the dies for whose crown †, half-crown, shilling, and six-pence were exquisitely cut by him, as were also his great seal, and that of the commonwealth. His trial-piece of the crown of Charles II. shews to equal advantage the excellence of his hand. He was sometimes assisted by his brother Abraham, the ingenious modeller in wax, of whom there is an account in the reign of Charles.

MUSICIANS.

HENRY LAWES; *Faithorne f.* 8*vo.* See an account of this excellent master of music in the reign of Charles I.

CHRISTOPHORUS SIMPSON; *J. Carwarden p. Faithorne sc. Before his "Division Violist, or an "Introduction to the playing on a Ground;" fol.* 1659. There is an original portrait of him in the music-school at Oxford.

Christopher Simpson was patronized by Sir Robert Bolles, a gentleman of Lincolnshire; who having a seat in parliament, sometimes resided in London, and Mr Simpson with him. He was a great composer of instrumental music, and excelled on the division viol. Besides the work above-mentioned, he made large annotations

† This piece, which has about the edge a motto from Terence, "HAS † nisi "perituras mihi adimat nemo," is scarce. It sold, "Credite, posteri!" at the late Mr West's sale, for sixty-eight pounds. I, who know not who was the purchaser, and therefore am absolutely free from personal prejudice, cannot help observing, that he appears to be far gone in the phrenzy of the virtu. Dr M**, though a virtuoso himself, would, surely, in this instance, have pronounced him insane, if he had given only a quarter of the money ‖.

‡ Scil. Ang. Scot. et Hib. which are in the legend of the obverse. V. Terent. "Andr." act. iv. sc. 2. l. 14.

‖ It should be observed, that though the information of the fact mentioned in this note came to me from a very good hand, I have been told that it is, *at least* questionable.

VERA EFFIGIES JOANNIS GAMBLE PHILOMUSICI.

This to the Graver owes;
But read and Find
By his own hand,
A most harmonious Mind.

From a scarce Print, in the poſſeſsion, of Mr. Wm. Simonds Higgs, Reading.

Published as the Act directs, March 1 1795, by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

tions on " The Art of setting or composing Mu-
" sic;" Lond. 1655. He also published a very good " compendium of practical Music; contain-
" ing, 1. The Rudiments of Song; 2. The Prin-
" ciples of Composition; 3. The use of Discords;
" 4. The Form of figurate Descant; 5. The con-
" trivance of Canon;" 8vo. several times printed*. Before this is a smaller head than that above described, engraved by the same hand. The author, who was a Roman Catholic, died in the house of his patron, soon after the Restoration †. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES GAMBLE, philomusicus; *T. Cross sc. h. sh.*

John Gamble was regularly bred to music under Ambrose Beyland, a noted master of that art, with whom he served an apprenticeship. Upon his leaving his master, he became one of the musicians to the play-house, and afterwards cornet to the king's chapel. After the Restoration, he was appointed one of the *violins* to Charles II. and composer of music to the king's theatre. He published " Ayres and Dialogues, to be sung " to the Theorbo-Lute, or Bass-Viol," 1657; fol. before which is his portrait. Some amorous pieces, written by Thomas Stanley, esq. are in this book; before which are commendatory verses by A. Brome, Richard Lovelace, &c.

WRIT-

* This book has been commended by Dr Hayes, now professor of music at Oxford.

† The above article is chiefly taken from a manuscript account of musicians, in the Ashmolean Museum, by Mr Wood.

WRITING-MASTERS, &c.

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 26; *Gaywood f.*

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 26, 1657; *oval, adorned with foliage*; 4*to.*

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 28, 1660; *copied from the next above.* See the reign of Charles II.

Edward Cocker, who was deservedly reckoned among the improvers of the arts of writing and arithmetic, published no less than fourteen copy books, engraved by his own hand. Some of his calligraphical pieces, which were done on silver plates, have a neatness and delicacy superior to the rest. There was never any writing master before or after him who printed so much: indeed his being so general a publisher has been justly objected to him as a fault. Mr Evelyn mentions Cocker, Gery, Gething, and Billingsley, as comparable with the Italian masters, both for letters and flourishes *. Cocker's "Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetics" have been often printed. He was also author of a small English dictionary, and editor of a book of sentences for writing, called, "Cocker's Morals." *Ob. circ.* 1677.

THOMAS SHELTON, master of Short-hand; *Æt.* 49, 1650; 12*mo.*

THOMAS SHELTON; *in a small oval of foliage. This is the title to his "Tachy-graphy." There is a small bust of him in the Latin edition of this book, which was published in* 1671.

THOMAS SHELTON; *a small oval; Cross sc. Before his Psalms in short-hand, probably published at this*

* "Sculptura," edit. 1759, p. 92.

this period. Quære. See an account of him in the reign of Charles I.

JEREMIAH RICH; *Cross sc.* 12*mo.*
JEREMIAH RICH; 8*vo.*

" Currant verba licet, lingua est velocior illis:
" Nondum lingua, suum dextra peregit opus."

" The Pen's dexterity: by these incomparable " Contractions, by which a sentence is as soon " writ as a word: allowed by authority, and pass- " ed the two Universities, with great Approba- " tion and Applause. Invented and taught by " Jeremiah Rich, 1659." This, which is his best work, is supposed to be that which is recommended by Mr Locke.

John Lilburne offered to give the author a certificate under his own hand, that he took down his trial at the Old Bailey with the greatest exactness. The book of Psalms in Rich's Character is in print. His short-hand was taught in Dr Doddridge's academy at Northampton.

NOAH BRIDGES: " *Res valet, Ars præstat;* " *si Res perit, Ars mihi restat;*" 12*mo. Engraved in the manner of Loggan.*

This gentleman, who was educated at Baliol College in Oxford, was clerk to the parliament that assembled there in 1643. He was author of " The Act of short and secret writing," 1659, 12mo. which it is probable Mr Wood had not seen, as he makes no mention of it in his article. His head is prefixed to this book. See the reign of Charles II.

JOHN BROWNE, mathematical instrument-maker; *a whole length; Gaywood sc.*

Browne,

Browne, in 1656, published a "Description "and Use of the Carpenter's Rule," &c. to which is prefixed his print.

JOHN TRADESCANT, junior, physic-gardiner at Lambeth, and a noted virtuoso. See the reign of Charles I.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, and OTHERS of the FEMALE SEX.

RACHAEL, MIDDLESEXIÆ comitissa; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. Flowers on a table before her; h. sh.*

Rachael, daughter of Francis Fane, the first earl of Westmoreland. She was first married to Henry Bourchier, earl of Bath; secondly, to Lionel Cranfield, the third earl of Middlesex, who succeeded his brother James in 1651. Lionel died without issue by her, Oct. 26, 1674. I have seen her picture at Basilden in Berkshire, among the ancestors of the late lord viscount Fane. She is said to have left a very large sum to build a private chapel; but the money was never applied to the use for which it was intended. Lord Fane used to speak of her as a *very good woman.* Her portrait was painted by Vandyck, in the reign of Charles I. The print should have been inscribed, "Lady Rachael Fane, or Rachel Countess of "Bath." Anachronisms of this kind are too common upon portraits.

PENELOPE, countess of WILTON; *a jewel at her breast; Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

Pene-

Penelope, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to James I. and author of the "Fragmenta Regalia." She was first married to Paul viscount Banning, and afterwards to Philip lord Herbert; who, upon the death of Earl Philip his father, in 1652, became Earl of Pembroke. This is unquestionably the lady here meant. There was not a countess of Wiltshire for some centuries, till Edward VI. created an ancestor of the duke of Bolton, earl of Wiltshire.

The LADY FALCONBERG; *G. King sc. a medal. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell."* We are told by Dr Swift, in vol. iv. p. 94, of his "Letters," that she was extremely like the pictures he had seen of her father.

Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a lady of great beauty, but of greater spirit, was second wife of Thomas Lord Viscount Falconberg. Bishop Burnet, who styles her *a wise and worthy woman*, says, that "she was more "likely to have maintained the post (of pro-"tector) than either of her brothers; accord-"ing to a saying that went of her, "That those "who wore breeches deserved petticoats better; "but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, "they would have held faster *." After Richard was deposed, who, as she well knew, was never formed for regal power, she exerted herself in behalf of Charles II. and is said to have had a great and successful hand in his Restoration. It is very certain that her husband was sent to the Tower by the committee of safety, a little before that great event, and that he stood very

* Burnet's "Hist. of his own Time," p. 83.

were high in the king's favour*. *Ob.* March 14, 1712.

Domina PASTON, 1659; *Faithorne sc. h. sh. This print is companion to that of Sir Wm Paston.*

This lady appears, from the arms, which are a chevron betwixt three owls, to be the second wife of Sir William Paston. His first was Catharine, eldest daughter of Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, who received his death's wound, valiantly fighting for Charles I. at Edge-hill; and grand-daughter of the gallant Peregrine, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby. It is observable that this lady and her husband were descended from two of the bravest men that we read of in our English annals. See "Biographia Britannica," article BERTIE. See also PASTON, Class VIII.

The LADY ELEANOR TEMPLE; *Gaywood f.* 1658; 12*mo.*

This

* I am very credibly informed, that Lady Falconberg frequented the eſtabliſhed church. When ſhe was in town, ſhe went to St Anne's, Soho; when in the country, to Chiſwick. She was a very genteel woman, but pale and ſickly. She was known to be very charitable. From the information of a perſon who knew her in the decline of life. See a remarkable paſſage concerning her in Dr Z. Grey's "Review of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans," p. 36.

Since this note was printed, I had the honour to be informed by the earl of Ilcheſter, who remembers her well, and to whom ſhe was god-mother, that ſhe muſt have been far gone in the decline of life, when ſhe was pale and ſickly, as ſhe was not naturally of ſuch a complection. The following anecdote of her is at p. 39, of the "Vindiciæ Anti-Baxterianæ." "It is a well-"known ſtory of a great man that would, before king Charles, put a jeſt upon "Oliver's daughter, the Lady Faulconbridge: *Madam, I ſaw your father "yeſterday.—What then, ſir?—He ſtank moſt abominably.—I ſuppoſe he was dead "then; was he not?—Yes.—I thought ſo; or elſe, I believe, he would have made "you ſtink worſe.* At which the king laughed heartily."

Lady Paston

Publish'd by Wm Richardson July 1st 1800 York House N.o 31 Strand

Her Exact'st Portature *nearest the Life*
Is Vertues Patterne, Mother Mayd & Wife
Whose Name's *her* Glorious *Character to boast*
This Living TEMPLE *of the* Holy Ghost

Pub Feb.1 1799 by Richardson N°31 Strand.

This is most probably the wife of Peter Temple, esq. of Leicestershire, styled, on the print, Sir Peter Temple. His wife being called Lady Eleanor, does not prove her to have been of a noble family. At this time they had not established the distinction betwixt Eleanor Lady ***, and Lady Eleanor ***, which last title is now applied to the daughters of peers. But it is at least doubtful whether her husband was a knight; and if he was, Dame, not Lady, is the proper prefix to the Christian name of a baronet's or knight's wife.

LADY CATHARINE HARRINGTON, wife to Sir James Harrington, *Æt.* 36, 1654; *octogon; Faithorne sc. 4to.*

There seems to be no doubt that this is the portrait of Katharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dorrel, of Buckinghamshire *, and wife of Mr Harrington, commonly called Sir James Harrington, the well known author of "The Commonwealth of Oceana," and the translator of the first six books of the "Æneis:" but it is certain that she was not married to him till after the Restoration †. He was then almost totally changed in body and mind: his constitution was broken, and his intellects visibly impaired by a tedious imprisonment, by harsh treatment, and, as some believe, from the effects of poison. This lady was, in her younger years, not only admired for her personal accomplishments, but greatly celebrated for her wit. Mr Harrington made his addresses to her when she was in the pride of

* Several of the Dorrel family lie buried in the church of West Wycomb, Bucks.

† See "Biographia," IV. p. 2538.

youth and beauty, and surrounded with admirers. He was then undistinguished from the crowd; but she afterwards, from motives of interest, became his wife. As he did not meet with the returns of affection from her that he expected, an open rupture ensued soon after their marriage: but they were soon reconciled, and he treated her with great civility to the end of his life.

MRS JANE LANE: *In lord Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

Mrs Lane was a woman of uncommon sense and spirit, and famous for assisting Charles II. in his escape after the fatal battle of Worcester. The royal fugitive, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback, from Bentley Hall in Staffordshire *, to Mr Norton's near Bristol. The adventure was conducted with such singular address, that the king passed unnoticed through that long journey. Her services were amply rewarded at the restoration. She was afterwards married to Sir Clement Fisher, baronet, of Packington Hall, in Warwickshire †.

MRS

* Bentley Hall was the seat of Mr Lane, and about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, where the king was concealed in an oak. Col. John Lane, brother to Mrs Jane, was aiding in his escape.

† "Life of Major Bernardi," by himself, p 5, 6. That author informs us, that after the king arrived at the late Sir George Norton's house, near Bristol, he went into the kitchen, by the advice of his supposed mistress, the better to conceal himself: and that as he was "standing by the fire-side, near the jack, "the cook maid desired him to wind it up; and he fumbling until the spit "stood still, the maid struck him, and calling him black blockhead, asked "where the devil he had lived, that he had not learned to wind up a jack? the "king modestly answered her with a blush, that he was a poor tradesman's "son, and had not been long in his lady's service." Bernardi's "Life," p. 6 and 7.

Mrs JANE LANE.

Pub. March 1.1803, by J. Scott, 29, St. Martins, Court Leicester Sq.e

MRS SUSANNAH PERWICH; *T. Cross sc.* 12*mo.*

Susannah, daughter of Robert Perwich, whose wife was a mistress of a very noted boarding-school, at Hackney, was the admiration of all that knew her, for her accomplishments of body and mind. She had not only that quickness of apprehension, and readiness of elocution, which is natural to her own sex, but a solidity of judgment rarely seen in men. Such was the pregnancy of her parts, that of eight hundred ladies educated in her mother's school, there was not one that ever attained to half her excellence in music, dancing, and those other useful and ornamental qualifications in which ladies are usually educated. Music was so peculiarly adapted to her genius, that she excelled on several instruments; and was, at about fourteen, well qualified to play any thing on the treble viol in concert, at first sight. Lawes, Simpson, Jenkins, and other celebrated masters of music, listened to her with admiration, when she sung or played their compositions, or her own. Her name was so well known abroad, that she was frequently visited by foreigners of eminence. But of all her excellencies, as the author of her "Life" assures us, her piety was the greatest; and her highest qualification was to die the death, as she had lived the life of a Christian. *Ob.* 3 July, 1661, *Æt.* 25. See her "Life" by John Batchiler, both in prose and verse, with various anagrams and acrostics on her name, 12mo. 1661; before which is her portrait.

MRS DOROTHY RUTTER. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Madama KILLEGRE *(perhaps* Killegrew); *Hollar f.* 1652; *half length.*

* * * * * * * * *

An anonymous portrait of a woman: her hair is dressed in many formal curls, which nearly resemble bottle-screws. This is the only similar idea that occurs to me at present: and I shall look no farther; as it is sufficient to express my meaning. The following lines are under the head:

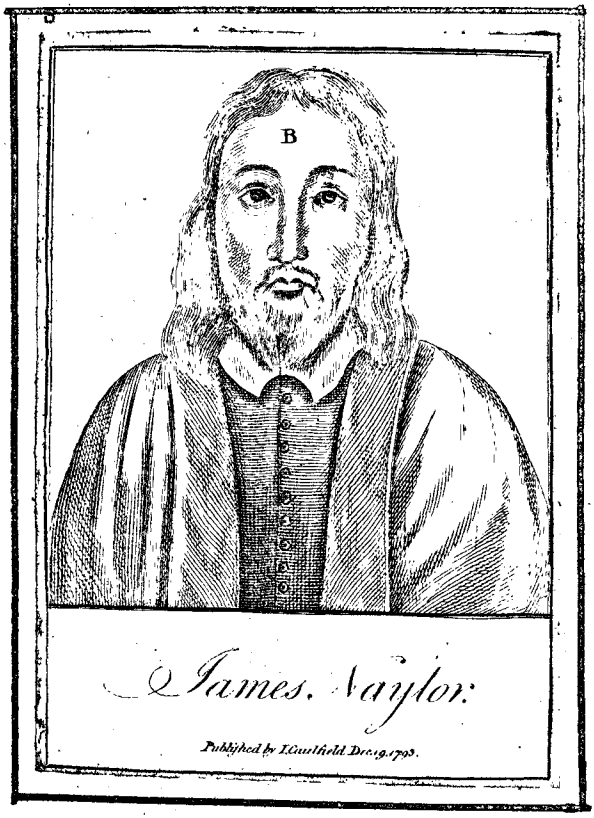
" Lo here a beauty in her morn, *who shakes*
" *Day from her hair; and whose perfection makes*
" *The sun amaz'd, a heaven on earth to view* *.
" So much can birth and education do."

I have the first leaf only of the dedication belonging to the book to which this very ugly print of a great beauty was prefixed. This is the address:

" To the true mirrour of her sex, the truly " honourable Mrs Ellinor Pargiter; and to the " most accomplished, with all real perfections, " Mrs Elizabeth Washington, her only daugh- " ter, and heiress to the truly honourable Lau- " rence Washington, Esquire, lately deceased." It is probable, that this beauty, who dazzled the sun out of countenance, " Vultus nimium *ful-* " *gidus* aspici," soon changed her name; and especially as she was *heiress* to a man of fortune †. It is to be regretted that a lady of so many accomplishments should be so little known, and that

* I was about to cenſure this paſſage, till I recollected an obſervation of Mr Bickerſtaff, " That a metaphor cannot be carried too far, when it is applied to a " lady's charms." See the " Tatler," No. 34.

† We learn from Collins's " Peerage," that the firſt earl Ferrers married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Laurence Waſhington, Eſq. of Careſden, in Wiltſhire.


B
James. Naylor.
Published by I. Caulfield Dec. 19. 1793.

that the engraver has given us so vile an idea of the *splendor* of her beauty.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single Circumstance in their Lives, &c.

RICHARD PENDERILL, a farmer, who helped to preserve Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. See the reign of CHARLES, in which his portrait was painted.

WILLIAM PENDERILL, brother to the former. His portrait, which represents him in the eighty-fourth year of his age, was probably drawn in the reign of William III.

JAMES NAYLOR, born at Ardesloe (Ardesley) near Wakefield in Yorkshire, "was an Indepen-"dent, and served quarter-master in the parliament "army, about the year 1641; turned Quaker in "1641, (1651-2); was punished for blasphemy, "1656; author of many books. He died at Holm, "in Huntingdonshire, 1660, aged 44." *T. Preston f.*

JAMES NAYLOR; *a large B. in his forehead; a small print. In Pagit's "Heresiography."*

I take this to be the only genuine likeness of him.

This enthusiastic visionary, who was converted to Quakerism by George Fox, was some time an admired preacher among the people of that religion. As his features bore a near resemblance to the common pictures of Christ, it struck his imagination that he was transformed into Christ himself. He presently assumed the character of

the Messiah, and was acknowledged as such by his deluded followers. He affected to heal the sick, and raise the dead; and entered triumphantly into Bristol, attended by many of this sect, who strewed his way with leaves and branches of trees, crying, "Hosanna, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord *." He was pilloried, burnt through the tongue, and branded with a *B* in his forehead, for blasphemy, and was moreover sentenced to be whipped, and confined to hard labour. The discipline of a prison soon restored him to his senses †. One of his books is intitled, "Milk for Babes, &c, written in the "Time of the Confinement of his *outward Man* "in Prison." Lond. 1661; 4to.

"The Portraiture of MARTHA HATFIELD." *She is represented lying in a bed, in one of the trances of which the book that it belongs to gives an account. The print is prefixed to "The wise Virgin, or a wonderful Narration of the various Dispensations of God towards a Child of eleven Years of Age; wherein, as his Severity hath appeared in afflicting, so also his Goodness, both in enabling her (when stricken* dumb, *deaf, and blind, through the Prevalency of the Disease) at several Times to* utter *many glorious Truths concerning Christ, Faith, and other Subjects; and also in recovering her, without the use of any external Means, lest the Glory should be given to any other; to the Wonderment of many that came far and near to see and hear her, with some Observations in the fourth Year since her Recovery." By James Fisher, a Servant of Christ, and late Minister of the Gospel, in Sheffield; the 5th edition, 1664. The epistle dedicatory, by the author, is dated the 20th of Jan. 1652.*

This

* Coke's "Detection," &c. p. 59, 60.

† See his Recantation in lord Somers's "Tracts," II. 272.

This title so fully expresses the contents of the book, that nothing more need be added, but only that she was the daughter of Anthony and Faith Hatfield, of Leighton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was twelve years old the 27th of September, 1652; that she was seized with the disorder which the author calls the spleen-wind, on the 6th of April, the same year, and suffered repeated convulsions, and was rapt into several trances till the 9th of December following, when she was restored to her senses. She continued in this state when the book was first published with an Imprimatur, signed "Joseph Caryl, 18 April, "1653." The licenser says, that "the truth of the "particulars related in the Narrative will be avouch-"ed by many persons of worth," and concludes thus: "We hope, reader, those that are engaged "in this work dare not commit such an impiety "as to gull the world with a forgery." This seems to intimate that Caryl himself suspected the truth of the relation, which will naturally remind the reader of the story of Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy maid of Kent. This pious fraud was so artfully managed, as to deceive even Sir Thomas More, who cannot be supposed accessary to any kind of imposture.

ROGER CRAB; *a wooden print; whole length; four English verses. Before his life, to which is prefixed this title*: "*The English Hermit, or the Wonder* "*of this age; being a relation of the life of Roger* "*Crab, living near Uxbridge* *, *taken from his own* "*Mouth, shewing his strange, reserved, and unparal-*"*leled Kind of Life, who counteth it a sin against his* "*body and soul, to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or*

* At Ickenham.

" *living Creature, or to drink any Wine, Ale, or Beer.*
" *He can live with three farthings a Week. His con-*
" *stant food is Roots and Herbs; as Cabbage, Turnips,*
" *Carrots, Dock Leaves, and Grass; also bread and*
" *Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His Cloathing*
" *Sack-cloth. He left the Army, and kept a Shop at*
" *Chesham, and hath now left off that, and sold a con-*
" *siderable Estate to give to the Poor; shewing his*
" *Reasons from the Scripture: Mar.* x. 21. *Jer.* xxxv.
" *—Wherefore, if Meat make my Brother to offend, I*
" *will eat no Flesh while the World standeth, &c.*
" 1 *Cor.* viii. 13."

Dr Cheyne, who was an advocate for the Lessian diet, and mentions the longevity of some of the ancient ascetics of the desart, who lived on that kind of food, probably never heard of this strange humourist; or if he did, has passed him over in silence, as a madman, who seems to have destroyed himself, by eating bran, grass, dock-leaves, and such other trash as was comprehended within his pious plan of living for three farthings a week. If Crab had resided in France or Italy, he would indubitably have retired into the monastery of La Trappe.

MARRIOT, the great eater; *h. sh. several English verses.*

Marriot was a lawyer of Gray's Inn, who piqued himself upon the brutal qualifications of a voracious appetite, and a powerful digestive faculty; and deserves to be placed no higher in the scale of beings than a cormorant or an ostrich. He increased his natural capacity for food by art and application; and had as much vanity in eating to excess, as any monk ever had in starving himself. See two copies of verses upon him, among the works of Charles Cotton, esq.

BAR-

Here to your view's preſented the great *Eater*,
Marriot the Lawyer, *Grayes-Innes* Cormorant;
Who for his Gutt is become a meer *Cheater*:-
Thoſe that will feed him *Councell* ſhall not want.

Pub May 21. 1800 by W Richardſon N° 31 ſtrand.

BARBARA URSELIN, &c. *Isaac Brunn delin. et sc.* 1653. *She is represented playing on the harpsichord: underneath is a Dutch inscription. I never saw but one proof of this print, which is in the collection of the earl of Bute* *.

The lively portraiture of BARBARA, *wife to Michael* VANBECK, *born at Augsburg, in High Germany; the daughter of Balthasar and Anne Ursler* †; *aged* 29, *Ao. Dom.* 1651: *R. Gaywood f. Lond. The following note was written under one of these prints which is, or was lately, in the possession of Mr Frederick, bookseller in Bath* ‡:

"*This woman I saw in Ratcliffe Highway, in the*
"*year* 1668, *and was satisfied she was a woman.*"
John Bulfinch.'

The face and hands of this woman are represented hairy all over. Her aspect resembles that of a monkey. She has a very long and large spreading beard, the hair of which hangs loose and flowing like the hair of the head. She is playing on an organ. Vanbeck married this frightful creature, on purpose to carry her about for a show.

The following anonymous portraits belong to the Interregnum, or the reign of Charles II.

A half length of a man; hair, black cap, sash, and shoulder knot; four verses:

"The pencil can no more, &c."

T. Cross sc. 8*vo.*

Another

* The Catalogue of heads, in this second edition, has been enlarged from the grand collection of prints in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Bute, in which is a great number of Engliſh portraits, and many of them very rare. Lord Mountſtuart was pleaſed in the moſt obliging manner, to point out to me ſome conſiderable additions to the biographical part of this work.

† Urſlerin.

‡ I have heard that it was purchaſed by Mr Bull.

Another portrait of a man in a loose robe, black cap, short falling band; "*Firma nobis Fides,*" *in a label over the arms. Faithorne sc.*

A man in a cloak, holding a pen; with several verses:

"This picture represents a heavenly mind," &c.

T. Cross sc. 12*mo.*

To these may be added:

ABRAHAMUS WOUFE, Æt. 60; *emblems; battle at bottom. The engraver's name was perhaps torn off.*

REMARKS ON DRESS.

It appears by the broad seal of Charles II. in Sandford, dated 1653, that he wore long hair and whiskers. It also appears from the prints of him, in Sir William Lower's account of his entertainment at the Hague, the same year, that he sometimes wore a large cravat, and, at other times, a long falling band with tassells. His ruffles were large, his doublet short, his boots were also short, with large tops, his hair long, with a lock on the right side much longer than the rest.

Mr Benlowes, in his "Theophila," published in 1652, has given us a print of a man of mode. In his hat, the brim of which is extended horizontally, is a large feather: it inclines much to the right side, as if it were falling off his head. His hair is very long, his ruffles are double, his doublet reaches no lower than the waistband of his breeches: his sword is enormous, and suspended to a belt which comes over his right shoulder; his breeches are large, with

with puffs like small blown bladders, quite round the knees; his boots are very short, with fringed tops, which are near as ample in their dimensions as the brim of his hat *. It appears from the same author, that black patches were sometimes worn by the beaux at the time of the Interregnum †. Short hair, short bands, short cloaks, and long visages, frequently occur in the portraits of this period.

Mr Benlowes has also given us prints of two ladies, engraved by Hollar; one in a summer, the other in a winter dress. The former is without a cap, has her hair combed like a wig, except that which grows on the crown of the head, which is nicely braided, and rounded in a knot,

* See "Theophila," p. 210.

† Ibid, p. 194, Stanza viii.—At this period, a bill againſt the vice of painting, wearing black patches, and immodeſt dreſs of women, was read in the houſe of Commons. See the "Parliamentary Hiſtory."

At the ſame time was publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled "The Loathſomeneſs "of long Hair, with an Appendix againſt Painting, *Spots*, naked Breaſts," &c.

Patches, which derived their origin from the Indians, were called, in the dialogue of the vulgar, *beauty ſpots*; but were in reality, ſpots of deformity, and would have been ſo eſteemed had they been natural. Sir Kenelm Digby informs us, that the following fact was well known to all the Engliſh court.

A lady, who was his relation, and who, as he ſays, was "niece of Forteſ- "cu, the daughter of count Arundel," made him a viſit. She was then in all the pride of her beauty, which ſhe endeavoured to heighten with artificial embelliſhments, and was particularly nice in her patches, to which Sir Kenelm had an averſion. He brought ſeveral arguments to diſſuade her from the uſe of theſe ſavage ornaments. Among others, as ſhe was with child, he ſaid, "Have you no apprehenſion that your child may be born with half-moons "upon his face; or rather, that all the black which you bear up and down "in ſmall portions, may aſſemble in one, and appear in the middle of his "forehead?" This remonſtrance occaſioned her leaving off the practice of patching; but his words made ſuch an impreſſion upon her imagination, that the daughter of whom ſhe was then pregnant, was born with a ſpot "as large "as a crown of gold," in the middle of her forehead. Digby's "Diſcourſe "concerning the Powder of Sympathy," p. 101, edit. 1658.

a knot. Her neck-handkerchief is surrounded with a deep scalloped lace, and her cuffs are laced much in the same manner. The sleeves of her gown have many slashes, through which her linen is very conspicuous: her fan is of the modern make. The latter is represented in a close black hood, and a black mask *, which just conceals her nose. She wears a sable tippet, and holds a large muff of the same kind, which entirely hides her arms.

APPENDIX TO THE INTERREGNUM.

FOREIGNERS.

HENRICUS CAROLUS DE LA TREMOUILLE, &c. nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques; *in armour; P. Philippe sc.*

Charles de la Tremouille, styled "Prince de "Tarente," was son of Henry de la Tremouille, duke of Thovars. He was elected knight companion of the Garter, together with Henry, duke of Gloucester, in 1653, at Paris; was installed at Windsor, in April, 1661. He died in his father's life-time, the 14th of September, 1672.

There

* It is well known that the mask has concealed many immoralities, and that it was long worn by women of intrigue, and proſtitutes of the town. Dryden, in the epilogue to his "Love Triumphant," mentions "Maſks and Miſſes §," as perſons of much the ſame character. It was indeed frequently worn by women of the ſtricteſt virtue; and generally on the firſt night of a comedy, in the reign of Charles II.

§ The word *Miſs* was formerly uſed for a woman of ill fame.

There is a print by Nantueil, after Champaigne, of HENRY OF ORLEANS, Duke of Longueville and Crequi.

This was probably the same person that was sent ambassador to Cromwell, together with Mancini, nephew to cardinal Mazarine.

ERIC ROSENKRANTZ, Signeur de Rosenholm, &c. *A. F. f. a small bust in Hofman.*

Eric Rosenkrantz, who visited England in the reign of Charles I. from a motive of curiosity, was, in 1652, sent hither on an extraordinary embassy, in conjunction with PEDER REETZ, of whom Hofman has also given us a print. Cromwell, who considered Rosenkrantz as a young minister without experience, asked him whether there were many such forward genuises among the Danes, who were qualified to manage the arduous affairs of state before their beards were grown? Rosenkrantz, who had occasion for all his temper and discretion not to say too much or too little upon this attack, replied, with an admirable firmness, "Sir, my beard, though it be young, is, "however, older than your republic." The protector, from this smart reply, conceived a different opinion of him, and treated him with much higher regard *. He died in 1681. Peder Reetz, lord of Tygestrup, died in 1674, having been chancellor, privy-counsellor, and chief-treasurer to the king of Denmark.

JACOBUS

* "Hofman," artic. ROSENKRANTZ, p. 30.

APPENDIX TO THE INTERREGNUM.

JACOBUS CATS Browershavius Ord. Holl. Advocatus Sigillorum Custos, &c. *Ob.* 12 Sept. 1660; *without the engraver's name.*

This eminent person is memorable as a lawyer, a politician, and a poet. He came first into England to consult Dr Butler in a hectic case; and, twice afterwards, in quality of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. and in the protectorate of Cromwell, having been here at the time of the engagement betwixt Blake and Tromp. He soon after retired to Chelsea, where his lodging, and that of two others who were joined with him in the embassy, was surrounded by soldiers. This greatly alarmed them: but, as Cromwell told him upon his complaint, it was to prevent their being torn to pieces by the mob, who were extremely exasperated against the Dutch. He and his colleagues were hereupon secretly sent away with great care and dispatch by command of the protector.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL; *Rembrandt f.* 1636; *etched with uncommon nature and spirit, 4to. See the* "*Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt*," No 250.

Menasseh Ben Israel, a learned rabbi and physician, and the chief of the Jews who resided in the Low Countries, was an agent in their behalf with the protector for their settlement in England; for which he is said, by several writers, to have offered him 200,000l. but upon condition that St Paul's cathedral should have been appropriated to their use *. This tempting proposal

* Tovey, in his "Anglia Judaica," p. 259, says, "As soon as king Charles "was murdered, the Jews petitioned the *council of war* to endeavour a re- "peal of that act of parliament which had been made against them, promising,

posal persuaded Cromwell, at least he pretended to be persuaded, that the cause of the Jews was the cause of God, and that their establishment would be in order to their conversion, as Christianity, in its purity, was to be found in England, particularly among the Independents. This met with the strongest opposition from the generality of the people, especially the clergy; several of whom, contrary to the instructions which they had received from Cromwell, exerted the whole force of their arguments against the rabbi, in a set disputation, and backed it with all the weight of their authority. Heath, in his "Flagellum *," tells us, that Oliver "gulled the "Jews of their earnest-money." Mention is made of several of Ben Israel's works, in the Bodleian Catalogue. His "Vindiciæ Judæorum," published soon after his return to Holland, has been mentioned to his credit by several writers, who, though no friend to the Jews, were inclined to do justice to his uncommon candour and abilities. The completest account of his character and writings is in Wolfius's "Bibliotheca Hebræa."

CHRISTIAN RAVIUS, of Berlin, of whom there is a print in 12mo. which corresponds with that of Williams, or Willisum, was, at this time, a professor of Hebrew in London.

After

"mising, in return, to make them a present of five hundred thousand pounds, "provided that they could likewise procure the cathedral of St Paul to be "assigned them for a synagogue, and the Bodleian library at Oxford to begin "their traffic with; which piece of service, it seems, was undertaken by those "*honest men*, at the solicitation of Hugh Peters and Harry Marten, whom the "Jews employed as their brokers, but without any success †." See what Tovey says of Menasseh ben Israel, p. 280, &c.

* P. 167.

† Monteth's "History of Great Britain," p. 473.

After he had spent about eight years in foreign universities, he, in 1613, became a sojourner at Oxford. He was, for his oriental learning, patronised by archbishop Usher; and was by Grotius recommended and introduced to cardinal Richelieu, who would have sent him as his agent into the Eastern countries; but he declined the proposal, alleging his attachment to the archbishop, who was indeed a very generous patron. It is certain, that he was at Constantinople in 1639, and that he there became acquainted with the learned Pococke. In 1648, having taken the covenant, he was, by the powers in being, appointed fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford. Mr Wood, whose account of him is chiefly taken from the Dedication of his "Discourse of the Oriental Tongues," addressed to primate Usher, has mentioned all his writings, of which this "Discourse" is the most considerable. He is censured in "Dr Pococke's Life *," as a man of little judgment, and great indiscretion in his conduct. He died in Germany, in 1677.

JOANNES RULITIUS, Kirchbergæ natus 1602; Æt. 50. Heidelbergam redux; Ministerio functus Dorcestriæ annos 5; Heidelbergæ, 1; Amstelodami in Ecclesia Anglica, 4; ibidem in Germanica, 13. *C. Dusart ad vivum del J. Brower sc. four Latin verses; h. sh.*

I have placed this person here according to the date of his age; perhaps improperly. I know no more of him than what is inscribed on his print.

ΛΕΟΝΑΡΔΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΡΑΣ ΥΙΟΣ ΙΟΑΝΝΟΥ, ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ. *Claud Mellan del. et sc. h. sh. See a particular description of this print in Florent Le Compte.*

Leonard

* P. 14, &c. 33, 52.

APPENDIX TO THE INTERREGNUM.

Leonard Philaras, a native of Athens, was minister from the duke of Parma to the king of France. He was a man of eminent learning, and one of Milton's foreign correspondents. In his Twelfth Epistle, which is addressed to him, he mentions the receipt of one of his letters, together with this head: "missam deinde salutem "cum effigie," &c. In his Fifteenth, which is particularly curious, he gives him a circumstantial account of his blindness. Philaras, who deplored his calamity, made him a visit in London, and encouraged him not to despair of a cure. Milton was then Latin Secretary to the Protector.

"RIGEP DANDULO, a Turk by seven descents, came into England with Abde Aga, agent "from the illustrious Hamet Basha, of Argier; and "was here baptized into the Christian faith, by Mr "Gunning *, at Exeter chapel, in the Strand, Nov. "8, 1657."—*Cross sc. Before Dr Warmstry's "Narrative of his Conversion,"* 1658; 12*mo*.

Rigep Dandulo, descended from the noble family of the Danduli at Venice, was the only son of a silk-merchant in the isle of Tzio. He came into England from a motive of curiosity, and was entertained in the house of Lady Laurence, at Chelsea, with whose son he had been formerly acquainted at Smyrna. Dr Warmstry, who visited this Lady, was strongly inclined to attempt his conversion; though Dandulo was ignorant of the languages with which the doctor was acquainted. Lady Laurence and her family came heartily

* Afterwards bishop of Ely.

heartily into this pious design. Mr Peter Gunning offered to second Dr Warmstry in his arguments; and Mr Samois, chaplain to the Earl of Elgin, and a good proficient in the Turkish language, undertook the office of an interpreter. Dandulo at first appeared extremely averse from changing his religion; but his mind was strangely wrought upon by a dream, which was more efficacious than every other motive; and he was soon after baptized at Exeter House, in the presence of several persons of distinction. In the "Narrative" is a long discourse of dreams of the providential kind, and a detail of the arguments used for his conversion *.

CATHARINE LETHIEULLIER, born 8 Jan. 1587; married Jacob Desbouvrie, of Killeghorn, in Holland, September 9, 1630. *T. Luttichuys f. anno* 1656; *a half length, sitting in a chair.*

Catharine Le Thieullier, or Lethieullier, as now written, was daughter of John Le Thieullier, a gentleman of Flemish extraction †, who resided chiefly in Germany, by Jane Frappe, daughter of John Frappe, of Tournay, who married, to her second husband, John de Weez, of Frankfort, who deceased in 1604, in two years after their marriage. In July, the following year, she came over to England, with her son John Le

* In Kennet's "Regiſter and Chronicle," under July 1660, is this paſſage: "Upon reading the petition of Philip Dandulo, a convert Turk (his majeſty "being preſent), it is ordered that it ſhall be recommended to the miniſters "of London, who are deſired to collect the charity and benevolence of all "well-diſpoſed perſons within their ſeveral pariſhes." Kennet informs us, that another petition for his further relief was read and granted at the council board, on the 8th of March, 1660-1.

† His father was martyred for his religion, at Valenciennes, in Hainault, under the duke of Alva's adminiſtration.

Le Thieullier, and her daughter Catharine, who was born on the 8th of January, 1587; married on the 9th of September, 1630, to Mr Jacob des Bouverie, minister of Killeghorn, in Holland; and died in 1664, aged 77. She probably left no issue, as she was in, or about her 43d year when she married. She lies buried, with her mother, in the church of St Helen's le Grand. She was great-great-aunt of Sir James Burrow, knight, master of the crown-office, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and also of Smart Lethieullier, Esq. who was also fellow of the same societies; and of John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire. The present family of Desbouverie are collaterally related to this lady. Mr Smart Lethieullier had a very good picture of her, which is now in the possession of Edward Hulse, Esq. of Aldersbrook, in Essex, who married the only child of Charles Lethieullier, brother to Smart, and sole heiress of both these gentlemen *.

CHARLES

* This article was communicated by Sir James Burrow.

It may here be obſerved that there is a very curious print, by Hollar, inſcribed "Vera Effigies Domini Blaſii de Manfre, Netini, Siculi, Æt. 72, "1651;" in an oval. He is repreſented ſtanding againſt a pillar, and again, *at a diſtance*, upon a ſtage, ſpouting water in a large and violent ſtream from his ear. Near him is a long double row of glaſſes; above him is the ſun in full ſplendor, with this inſcription, "Solus ſicut Sol;" alſo Fame with two trumpets, and another inſcription, "Fama volat." Under the oval are ſixteen Latin verſes, which inform us of his drinking water in large quantities, and diſcharging it from his ſtomach, converted into various ſorts of wine, ſimple waters, beer, oil, and milk; and performing this before the emperor and ſeveral kings. It is certain that he was one of the moſt wonderful jugglers that ever appeared in the world, and that he was, by the generality of the people, and even by ſome perſons of rank and eminence, regarded as a magician. But thoſe who are acquainted with the effects of drugs, the tricks of legerdemain, and the wonderful faculties of the human frame, may account for it, ſtrange as it is, without imputing it to ſupernatural powers. He was certainly in Germany, France, and ſeveral other countries of Europe, but

CHARLES II. was restored on his Birth-Day, May 29, 1660.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES II. *on horseback; crown on his head; cavalcade underneath; Overton; sheet.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, as in the coronation procession; Gaywood f.* 1661; *large sh. There is another print of him, with the same procession, by Chantry.*

The horse on which the king rode at his coronation, was bred and presented to him by Thomas Lord Fairfax, the parliament-general.

CHARLES II. *Æt.* 30, 1660; *W. F. invenit, J. Ch. sc. in armour; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Becket f. small; mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. sold by Brown *; whole length; sitting; large h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Tompson exc. sitting; h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Blooteling f.* 1680; *h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS

very prudently declined going to Spain, for fear of the Inquisition †. The late Mr James West asserted, that he lived long in England; but I find no proof of it in any of our books, nor do I rely implicitly on the authority.

* Probably the engraver.

† It is certain, that, in my remembrance, a horse, which had been taught to tell the spots upon cards, the hour of the day, &c. by significant tokens, was, together with his owner, put into the Inquisition, as if they had both dealt with the devil; but the supposed human criminal soon convinced the inquisitors that he was an honest juggler; and that his horse was as innocent as any beast in Spain.

King Charles the Second.

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Vandrebanc sc. almost as large as the life.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Vertue sc.* 1736. *From a picture in Bridewell Hall, London; h. sh. One of the set of Kings.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *Lely p. Faber f.* 1750; *whole length; sh. mezz. From an original in the possession of the duke of Richmond.*

CAROLUS II. *Wissing p. Vandervaart f. h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1679; *sh.*

Mr Waller observes, that Robert White took the first print from the works of Kneller.

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. Becket f. coronation robes; whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS Secundus; *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh.*

CAROLUS Secundus; *(Kneller p.), Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS Secundus; *(Kneller p. *) J. Smith and Roger Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. Sold by J. Smith. The following inscription which was very probably written by Smith himself, is on the proof, which was in the collection of Mr Spencer, miniature painter;* "Drawn, begun, and finished by J. Smith; and "the head entirely by Smith." *In the same hand, is* "J. Smith f."

CHARLES II. *Kneller p. Skilman sc. large h. sh.*

CHARLES II. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx.* 1724; *4to.*

CAROLUS II. *J. Riley p. W. Faithorne (junior) f. h. sh. mezz.*

The king's remark upon the original portrait was, "That if it was like him, he was a very

* Though the painter's name is not engraved on this print and the next above, they are known to be done after Kneller.

" ugly fellow." But the painter, who was an excellent artist, certainly did him justice.

CHARLES II. *own hair, slit sleeves; Faithorne exc. 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *arms of England, &c. at the four corners of the print; Faithorne sc. large h. sh.*

There is another by the same hand in octavo.

CHARLES II. *in armour; six English verses; Faithorne sc.*

CAROLUS II. *Hollar f. half length; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *a head in a square; Hollar f. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. rex, &c. *Hollar f. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *standing; emblematical figures; C. Schut invenit. All but the face is done by Hollar. sh.*

CHARLES II. *in armour, half length, inscribed,* "Redivivo Phœnici Carolo," &c. *Emblematical figures, a phœnix, &c. engraved by Hollar; the portrait is by another hand.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback; Diepenbeck invenit; Caukercken f. emblematical figures; six French verses; sh.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, with a small view of Whitehall, royal oak, ship, &c. neat 4to.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *a bust in the frontispiece to Sprat's "History of the Royal Society;" Hollar f. 4to.*

CHARLES II. *hat and feather; Gaywood f. h. sh.*

CHARLES II. &c. *sold by Stent; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Hertochs f. small 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *done from a fine medal of him; Blooteling f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS II. *Loggan sc. large falling band; star and garter; oval.*

CAROLUS II. *Loggan sc. in armour. Before Ross's translation of "Silius Italicus;" fol.*

CHARLES II. *Loggan sc. without the king's name; inscribed, "Fidei Defensor."*

CAROLUS

KING CHARLES II

Began to Reign
30. Jan. 1648.
Lived 54 Years.
Reign'd 36 Y^rs.
Died A.D. 1684.

CAROLUS Secundus; *in an oval of laurel; motto, rose and thistle; engraved by R. White, when a youth; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *R. White sc. whole length; frontispiece to Pitt's "Atlas;" large h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *R. White, sc. three prints in 8vo. oval.*

CAROLUS II. *Vandrebanc * sc. garter robes; large sh.*

CHARLES II. *W. Sherwin sc. whole length; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Sherwin sc. laurel chaplet; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *Sherwin f. 1669; large sheet; mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

CHARLES II. *in armour; in his right hand is a sword; his left points to a celestial crown, inscribed* "Carolus ad Carolum;" *various emblems; Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *hat and feather; P. S. excud. 4to.*

CHARLES II. *sitting; E. le Davis sc. The face was afterwards erased, and that of King William inserted.*

CAROLUS II. *sold by Becket; 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *J. S. (Smith) f. E. Cooper. exc. whole length; 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *R. Cole f. h. sh. mezz. This print, which was engraved by Sir Ralph Cole, is very scarce; so is the following.*

CHARLES II. *Francis Place f. mezz.* †

CAROLUS II. *Edward Rixon f. h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *oval frame; above,* "*Fidei Defensor;*" *below,* "*Dieu & Mon Droit.*"

CAROLUS II. *holding a sceptre in his right hand; on the table are three crowns; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *a head in a flaming heart, on which rest three crowns.*

CHARLES II. *inscribed,* "*God save the King;*" *4to.*

* Sometimes spelt Vanderbank.
† Mentioned in Vertue's MS.

CHARLES II. *sitting in a chair of state; collar of the Garter, &c.*

CAROLUS II. *Gonzales Cocques p. 2. Boel f. aqua forti, h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Willemsen f. oval; six English verses.*

CAROLUS II. *Willemsen f. in armour; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Phil. a Gunst. sc. oval; foliage; large h. sh.*

CAROLUS STUART II. *Koninck van England, &c. 4to.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *his statue in the Royal Exchange; Gibbons fecit, P. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet* †.

CAROLUS II. &c. *on horseback; sold by Garret; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *on horseback; A. de Blois sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback; by N. Visscher; 4to.*

CHARLES II. and his queen: *whole lengths; standing; the arms of Great Britain betwixt them; oblong h. sh. Stent.*

CHARLES II. and his queen; *two plates, by Vertue; head pieces in the quarto edition of Waller's works.*

CAROLUS et CATHARINA: *Frederick Hendrick van Hove sc. ornaments; large sh.*

CHARLES II. and his queen; the duke of York, the prince of Orange, prince Rupert, the duke of Monmouth, and general Monck; *J. Clarke sc.*

HISTORICAL PIECES, &c.

CHARLES II. and his queen, *sitting; the archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy presenting an address; lords and ladies of the court.*

CHARLES

† Gibbons is said to have had "an exclusive licence for the sole printing of "this statue, and prohibiting all persons to engrave it without his leave." "Anecdotes of Painting," &c. iii. p. 84, Notes.

G.Scott Sc

CHARLES 2.nd

CHARLES II. and his queen, *receiving Ogilby's book of subscriptions for his "Survey of the Roads;" 4to.*

CHARLES II. *on his throne, presenting a charter or instrument to the university of Oxford. Before Wood's "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis;" fol.* 1674.

CHARLES II. *attended by several of the nobility, clergy, &c. &c. and William Prynne presenting a book to him. Frontispiece to the first volume of his "Records," in folio, sh.*

CHARLES II. *on his throne; archbishop Sheldon on his right hand, and lord Clarendon on his left; general Monck in an oval below; Loggan sc. 4to.*

CHARLES II. *leaning his hand on archbishop Sheldon; a small head of general Monck at the bottom; Loggan sc. Before R. Atkyn's "Origin and Growth of Printing."*

CHARLES II. *sitting in a chair of state; abp. Sheldon and the earl of Shaftesbury standing by him; W. F. (Faithorne) f. Before several of the early editions of Chamberlayne's "Present State of England;" 12mo.*

Charles II. though a genius, acted in direct opposition to every principle of sound policy; and, in appearance, without propensity to tyranny, made no scruple of embracing such measures as were destructive to the civil and religious liberties of his people. He chose rather to be a pensioner to France, than the arbiter of Europe; and to sacrifice the independence of his kingdom, and the happiness of his subjects, than to remit his attachment to indolence and pleasure. He, under the veil of openness and candour, concealed the deepest, and most dangerous dissimulation. Though he was a slave to love, he appears to have been an entire stranger to the softer sentiments of pity and compassion. He was gay, affable, and polite; and

and knew how to win the hearts, when he could no longer gain the esteem of mankind. He was so accustomed, for his own ease, to divest himself of his grandeur, that he seemed to have forgot what belonged to his dignity as a king.

Donna CATHARINA, sister to Don Alfonso, present king of Portugal; *taken from the original, as it was presented to Don Francisco de Mello, embassador of Portugal in London; R. Gaywood f. 4to.*

Donna CATHARINA, daughter of John IV. king of Portugal; *her hand on a crown; h. sh.*

Donna CATHARINA, daughter of John IV. *P. Williamsen f. Stent exc. h. sh.*

Donna CATHARINE, &c. *Hollar f. 4to.*

Donna CATHARINA, Infanta regina, &c. *Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

Donna CATHARINA, sereniss. Infanta, &c. *h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. daughter to John IV. *D. a Plaats p. A. de Bois sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *D. a Plaats p. A. de Bois sc. large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Faithorne sc. in the dress in which she arrived. Her hair is formally curled like a peruke; her gown black with slashed sleeves; point handkerchief and ruffles, an ample farthingale, with laced petticoat, gloves in her left hand; h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Overton, 1662; large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1680; h. sh. mezz.*

KATHARINE, queen, &c. *drawn in the character of St Catharine, with her wheel; J. Huysman * p. Tompson ex. whole length; sh. mezz.*

CATHA-

* Sometimes ſpelt Huyſman, and Houſman.

QUEEN CATHERINE

Queen Consort to King Charles the Second.

CATHARINA, &c. *J. Huysmans p. W. Sherwin sc. in the character of St Catharine; whole length; sh.* —There is a portrait of her in this character at Gorhambury.

KATHARINE, &c. *Wissing p. Smith f. whole length; large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *J. Bap. Caspars p. E. le Davis sc. whole length; large h. sh. Before Pitt's "Atlas."*

CATHARINA, &c. *Peter Williamsen f. large h. sh.*

KATHARINE, &c. *G. Glover f. whole length; 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin sc. oval: 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin f. h. sh. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *in an oval, foliage: J. Gammon sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *ermined robe; collar of diamonds; cross and pearl; very large sh.*

CATHARINE, consort of Charles II. *pearls about her stays; crown, &c.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Coenraet (Conrad) Waumans sc. Martinus Vanden Enden exc. 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *A. Lommelin sc. large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Arnold de Jode sc. h. sh.*

The manners of this princess, especially at her first appearance at court, retained a strong tincture of the convent; and were but ill formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. She at first rejected the English dress, and the attendance of English ladies; and chose to appear in the formal habit of her own country, and be attended by her duegnas, whose persons were the scorn and the jest of every courtier. She, for some time, carried herself towards the royal mistress with all the disdain which she thought became her dignity and virtue: but

but when she saw that the king was resolved to retain her, she suddenly fell into the other extreme, and treated her with such excessive affability and condescension, as lost the little esteem he had for her. The first years of her marriage were rendered unhappy by almost every passion that could disturb a female mind. At length, every spark of conjugal affection seemed to be extinguished, and she sunk into all the tranquillity of indifference. See the next reign.

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen-mother; *four French verses.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, late queen; *black veil*; 12*mo.*

The queen mother returned to England in 1660, after an absence of about nineteen years. She declared, upon her re-entering Somerset House, "That if she had known the temper of "the English some years past, as well as she did "then, she had never been obliged to leave that "house." She exerted herself with her usual vehemence against the marriage of the duke of York with Anne Hyde, which she was determined to prevent or annul. She also expressed the strongest dislike to those ministers who had the greatest share of the royal confidence and favour. On a sudden she appeared to be reconciled to the match, and to acquiesce in the ministry. This was imputed to a soothing, or, to speak more properly, an intimidating letter, sent her by cardinal Mazarine. Upon the breaking out of the plague, in 1665, she retired to France, where she died in August, 1669, in the sixtieth year of her age *. It appears from Sir John Reresby's

* The funeral oration, at her interment in the church of St Denis, was spoken by father Senault, who, in this discourse, imputed the troubles of Charles I. to his *infidelity*, which gave such offence to Sir Leoline Jenkins, then ambassador

S Harding del.t *E Harding sculp.*

QUEEN DOWAGER.

From a Print.

Pub April 1802 by S Harding 98 Pall Mall

The DUKE of YORK

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Reresby's "Memoirs," that she was secretly married to Henry Jermyn, earl of St Alban's.

JAMES, duke of York; *Lely p. Tompson exc. in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York; *Lely p. Browne; in armour, resting his truncheon on the mouth of a canon.*

JACOBUS dux Eboracensis, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. oval; large as the life; large sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York; *S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. 8vo, mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York, *in armour; ships at sea; Kneller p. Smith f.* (1697) * *; h. sh. without the duke's name.*

It is commonly called JAMES II. but there is great reason to believe that the original portrait was painted in this reign, when he was lord high-admiral. As the plate was by some accident lost, the prints became extremely scarce in Smith's life time, who offered a guinea a proof for as many as could be procured for him.

JAMES duke of York; *a small whole length, in his robes; (Kneller p.) Smith f.*

Another small whole length by Smith, with some variation; Palmer exc. small h. sh. mezz.

JACOBUS

baſſador in France, that he on this occaſion expoſtulated with Senault, who alleged in his excuſe, that he uſed this word as leſs *choquant* than *bereſy* †.

* The date of the engraving this print and many others by Smith, is taken from a manuſcript lent me by the late Mr Mac Ardell, the engraver, who told me that it was a copy from a liſt of the works of that artiſt, written by himſelf.

† See a curious letter on this ſubject, in the "Letters of Sir Leoline Jenkins," p. 670.

JACOBUS, &c. supremus dominus admirallius; *Simon Luttichuys (Lutwich) p. Van Dalen jun. sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES duke of York; *S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS dux Eboracensis; *D. Loggan sc. Before Pitt's "Atlas;" whole length; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS dux Eboraci; *his right hand on his breast; R. White sc. h. sh.* This was altered when he was king.

JACOBUS dux Eboraci; *James Gammon sc. a large oval.*

JACOBUS dux Ebor. *In the robes of the garter; R. White sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, duke of York; *large as the life; in an oval of flowers; E. le Davis sc. large sh.*

JAMES, duke of York, *M. Merian sc.*

JAMES, duke of York; *oval; in armour; arms, &c. at the four corners; small 4to.*

JAMES, duke of York, with Anne Hyde his dutchess; *two head-pieces; a representation of a sea fight in both; Vertue sc.*

There is a portrait of James duke of York, with his dutchess, by Lely, at the Queen's House.

The duke of York, though he had a quick relish for pleasure, followed business with that closeness of application which the king his brother wanted; and wanted himself that quickness of apprehension, that natural sagacity and *apparent* benevolence of temper, which was so conspicuous in the king. His notions of government were as erroneous as those of his father and grandfather; and the large steps which his brother took towards arbitrary power, were in a great measure owing to his instigation. He was, what rarely happens, revengeful and valiant

Rivers dirt

ANNE HYDE DUCHESS of YORK,

Pub.d June 1.1803. by Jn.o Scott, 23, St.Martins Court, Leicester Square

liant almost in the same degree; and displayed such courage in the first Dutch war, as rendered him more popular than all the other acts of his life. His bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion, which was still encreasing with his years, had the strongest influence upon his conduct; and at length prompted him to such measures as were condemned by the sober and judicious of all religions.

ANNE HYDE, Dutchess of York; *P. Lely p. Lombart sc. four French verses*; "*Telle est la charmante Duchesse*," &c.

There is a copy of this head in a latter edition of the translation of St Evremond's works. It is inscribed, "The Dutchess of Mazarine."

ANNE, Dutchess of York; *Smith f. Sold by Palmer; small h. sh.*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *Vander Werff p. Simmoneau sc. h. sh.*

ANNE, Dutchess of York; *Stent exc. h. sh.*

ANNE, Dutchess of York; *Stent*; *4to.*

Her portrait by Lely, which was once the property of her father, is now at Amesbury.

Anne, dutchess of York, was the elder of the two daughters of the lord-chancellor Clarendon. She possessed, together with a large portion of her father's understanding, the beauty and accomplishments of her own sex, in an extraordinary degree. She had a dignity in her behaviour which was by some, who regarded her as *Anne Hyde*, rather than the *dutchess of York*, mistaken for haughtiness. She sometimes amused herself with writing, and made a considerable progress in the Life of the duke her husband, which she shewed to Dr Burnet, in manuscript; but the work was never

never finished. Her misconduct before she was dutchess of York was amply atoned for by her conduct afterwards. *Ob.* 31 March, 1671.

MARIA, ducissa Eboracensis; *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh. mezz.*

The dutchess of YORK; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

MARY of Este, dutchess of York; *R. White sc. whole length.*

MARY of Este, &c. *R. White sc. Before* "*The* "*History of the House of Este,*" 1681; 8vo.

The dutchess of YORK; *Smith; f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, dutchess of York; *P. Shenck f. mezz.* 4to.

There is a head of her, together with the duke's, in Lord Lansdown's "Poems," 4to. 1732. It was engraved by G. Vandergucht. See the reign of James II.

The Lady ISABELLA, Daughter of James, Duke of York, and Mary his Dutchess; *a child, with a chaplet of flowers on her head, and her left hand on the forehead of a lamb; h. sh. mezz. I am informed, that there is another mezzotinto of her, holding a dove. Quære if the same person?*

Isabella, second daughter of James, by Mary of Este, was born the 28th of August, 1676. She died the 2d of March, 1680.

HENRICUS, dux Glocestriæ; *Luttichuys (Lutwich) p. C. van Dalen, junior, sc. large h. sh.*

HEN-

ANN HYDE

Dutchess of York.

Pub April 2nd 1798 by W Richardson N°31 Strand.

HENRICUS, dux Gloucestriæ, &c. *Æt.* 20; *Luttichuys p. oval*; 12*mo.*

HENRICUS, dux Gloucestriæ, &c. *Filius tertius genitus regis Caroli primi. G. White sc.*

HENRICUS, dux, &c. *in the robes of the garter; whole length; h. sh.*

HENRY, duke of Glocester; *R. White sc. whole length.*

HENRY, duke of Glocester; *Vertue sc.* 1736; *h. sh. This belongs to the Set of Kings.*

There is an oval half-sheet print of Prince RUPERT, *in armour, from a retouched and altered plate, with Stent's name on it, thus inscribed:* "The effigies of "the high-borne Prince Henry, Duke of Gloches-"ter," &c.

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum.

The duke of Glocester was a young prince of great hopes, who possessed almost all the good qualities of his two brothers, without any of their bad ones. The king had an extraordinary love and esteem for him, the effect of his virtues and amiable deportment; and was observed to be more deeply affected at his death, than with any calamity that had ever befallen him. *Ob.* 13 September 1660, *Æt.* 20-21. See the reign of CHARLES I.

The heads of the following princes and princesses are placed according to their heirship to the crown.

MARIA, princeps Auriaca; *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh. mezz.*

The princess of ORANGE; *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The princess of ORANGE; *Lely p. printed for E. Cooper; h. sh. mezz.*

The princess of ORANGE; *Lely p. E. le Davis sc.*

MARIA, princess van Orange; *Lely p. G. Valck f.* 1678.

The lady Mary was so far from being corrupted by a dissolute court, and a licentious age, that she maintained throughout her life the most unaffected piety and virtue. She was married, in this reign, to the prince of Orange; and made the most exemplary wife to a man, who, when a hero in the bloom of youth, had scarce a single quality to recommend him to the female sex.

The lady ANNE; *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The royal princess ANNE, married to prince George of Denmark; *Nic. Visscher exc. large h. sh.*

MARY, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of Charles I. *Hanneman p.* 1660. *Faithorne junior f. h. sh. mezz.* See the reign of CHARLES I.

The prince of Orange; *Lely p. E. le Davis sc.*

The prince of ORANGE; *Lely p. sold by Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

The prince of ORANGE; *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f.* 1678; *h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f.* 1678; *large h. sh.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck sc. mezz. large h. sh.*

The prince of Orange; *young, in armour; Becket exc. mezz.*

WILLIAM,

THE PORTRAICTVRE OF THE MOST ILLVSTRIOVS &
Noble William of Nassau Prince of Orange, etc born 1627.
& married 23 May. 1641.

Published Sep. 1, 1802, by Wm. Richardson, York House, 31, Strand.

THE TRVE PORTRAICTVRE OF THE HIGH BORNE Princesse, Mary, Princesse of Orange &c. maried at White-Hall, London 25 May, 1641, borne ye 4. Nou. 1631

Publish'd Octr 1.st 1802, by Wm Richardson, York-House, St. Strand.

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange; *sold by R. Peake*; *h. sh.*

GUILLAUME HENRY, prince d'Orange; *Ragueneau p. P. Philippe sc. sh.*

The prince of Orange; *C. van Dalen sc. h. sh.*

GUILLAUME HENRI, prince d'Orange; *J. Verkolie* f. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS NASSAVIUS, &c. *oval; hat and feather; small 4to.*

WILHELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *P. Boutats sc. large h. sh.*

WILHELMUS III. Prince van Orange; *on horseback; the mane of the horse, which is adorned with ribbands, reaches to the ground; curious.*

WILHELMUS a NASSAU, &c. HOLDING SEVEN DARTS, *in the same manner as they are held* IN THE PAW OF THE LION, *in the arms of the seven United Provinces; 4to.*

There is a portrait of him, by Netscher, in his own hair, at Bulstrode.

When Lewis XIV. invaded the United Provinces, the whole people were seized with such terror, as nothing but the immediate dread of the horrible inundations to which those countries are subject, could equal. Then it was that the young prince of Orange formed a resolution, which seemed to be the effect of despair itself, to deliver his country, or perish in the attempt. He soon gave vigour and despatch to the councils of the States, infused a military spirit into their raw and undisciplined troops, and not only checked the rapid progress of Lewis, but ravished from his hands the towns he so perfidiously had taken. The most unjust, as well as the most trivial actions of this vainest of all

* Or Verkolje.

princes, are committed to sculpture *; and even his *courage* has been immortalized. There is a print by Edelinck, after Le Brun, which represents him on horseback; and just under his horse's feet is a figure partly man and partly frog, holding the darts of the Seven Provinces. But we know that the courage of the young stadtholder of these Provinces was as much superior to that of Lewis XIV. as the spirit of a *lion* is superior to that of a *frog*.

The Prince and Princess of Orange; *whole lengths, with two gentlemen and four young ladies of their court in waiting; oblong h. sh. very rare.*

The Princess HENRIETTA, *P. Williamsen sc.* 1661; *h. sh.*

HENRIETTE d'Angleterre, Duchesse d'Orleans; *a large sheet.*

Madame HENRIETTE ANNE †, Princesse de la Grande Bretagne; *C. M. (Claud Mellan) sc. a bust; 4to.*

HENRIETTE ANNE, &c. *copied from the above; Vander Werff p. (delin.) J. Audran sc. In Mons. Larrey's "History;" fol.*

HENRIETTE, &c. *N. de L'Armessin sc. large h. sh.*

There is a portrait of her at Dunham, the seat of the earl of Stamford, by Largilliere. There is another at Amesbury; and a third, by Petitot, at Strawberry-Hill.

Henrietta Maria was the youngest daughter of Charles I. and wife to Philip duke of Orleans, only brother of Lewis XIV. She was a woman of

* See the prints engraved and printed at the Louvre, particularly the volume of medals.

† She was named Henrietta Maria, after her mother. See the "Biographia," p. 2056.

C. Knight sculp.

S. Harding Del.

Pub. Feb. 21. 1793 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

PRINCE RUPERT.

From a Miniature by Cooper.
in the Possession of Mr. Edwards Pall Mall.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

of uncommon sense and vivacity, and in readiness of wit superior to the king her brother. She is said to have attracted the particular notice of Lewis, at the time that he extended his conquests over the ladies of his court, with as much rapidity as his generals did over the Spanish territories in the Netherlands *. She came over to England to attach her brother to the French interest; and concluded a private treaty with him against the Dutch, which was much more for the advantage of Lewis than of Charles, but equally to the dishonour of both. The duke her husband was certainly jealous of her, and even suspected that too great familiarities had passed betwixt her and her brother. He is said to have *caused* her to be poisoned soon after her return to France †. *Ob.* 30 June, 1670, *Æt. circ.* 25.

PRINCE RUPERT; *Lely p. Tompson exc. robes of the garter; h. sh. mezz.*

RUPERTUS, &c. totius Angliæ vice admirallus; *Lely p. Blooteling exc.* 1673; *sh. This is the most characteristic and valuable print of Rupert.*

Prince RUPERT; *Lely p. Vansomer f. mezz. This print, which is mentioned in Vertue's manuscript, is probably the same that has on it,* "*Tomson excudit.*" *which is in Vansomer's manner.*

* Bishop Burnet tells us, that Lewis's courtship of Madame was "only a "pretence to cover his addresses to Mademoiselle La Valiere, one of her "maids of honour; whom he afterwards declared openly to be his mistress, "and who is well known to have loved him for his own sake."

† See Burnet, I. p. 201. Ludlow, III. p. 227. She declared to the duke her husband, a little before she expired, "That she was the willinger to die, "because her conscience upbraided her with nothing ill in her conduct to-"wards him." Fenton's "Observations on Waller's Poem to the Dutchess "of Orleans."

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for July, 1773, p. 324, 325, is a very remarkable letter, concerning the death of that princess; but it seems not to be sufficiently authenticated.

Prince RUPERT, &c. *S. Cooper p. etched by Bretherton. The engraver gained much credit by this print.*

Prince RUPERT, &c. vice-admiral, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

Prince RUPERT, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

RUPERTUS, Princeps, &c. *in armour, standing by the sea. His left hand is on a female head, adorned with pearls; h. sh.*

Prince Rupert, who was a man of harsh features, a great houmourist, and of little elegance in his manners or his dress, was but indifferently qualified to shine in the court of Charles the Second. He made a much better figure in his laboratory, or at the head of the fleet; in which station he was equal, in courage at least, to any of the sea officers of this reign. He particularly distinguished himself in that memorable engagement in the second Dutch war, in which the brave Earl of Ossory commanded under him. He died at his house in Spring Gardens, the 29th of Nov. 1682. See the preceding reign; see also Class VII. and X. in the present.

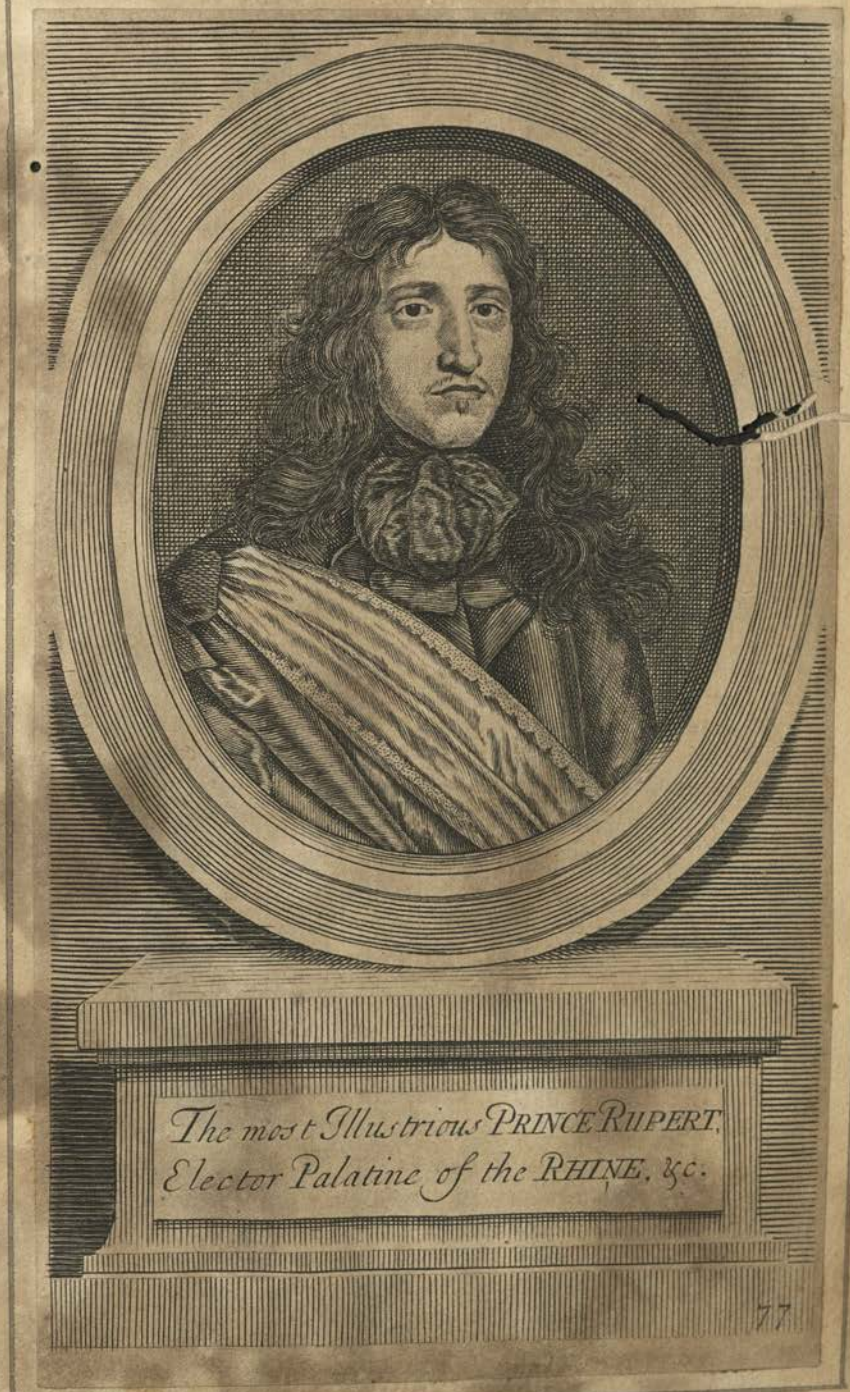
11 Aug. 1673.

The PRINCE of HANOVER; *in armour; battle at a distance; h. sh. mezz.*

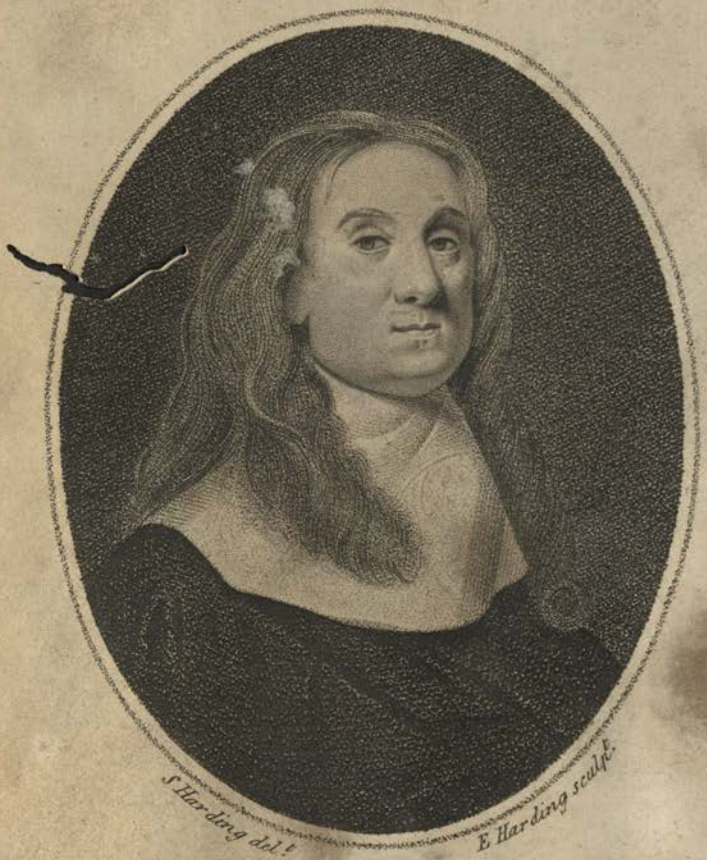
George Lewis, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as we are informed by Mr Wood, came into England in 1680, to pay his *respects* to the Lady Anne, daughter of the duke of York. He was then created doctor of law, with great solemnity, at Oxford *. The manner of engraving evidently shews that the print was done about this time. It has been mistaken for the portrait of his son, afterwards George II. and the battle for that of Oudenarde.

The

* "Fasti Oxon." ii. col. 216



The most Illustrious PRINCE RUPERT,
Elector Palatine of the RHINE, &c.



THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY,

EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON,

LORD HIGH TREASURER of ENGLAND.

From a Miniature by Cooper of the same size in the Collection of the Earl of Orford, Strawberry Hill.

Pub.d Sept.r 1.1794, by E & S Harding, Pall M[illegible]

The PRINCE Consort to the Princess ANNE.

PRINCE GEORGE, &c. brother to the king of Denmark. *Printed on the river Thames*, 1683.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark; *two prints, one a large sheet; P. Vandrebanc sc.* *. See the following reign.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

See the Lord Chancellors and Lords Keepers in the sixth Class.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY, Earl of Southampton, (Lord-Treasurer). *In Clarendon's "History," 8vo.*

His portrait, together with that of his countess, by Vandyck, is at Bulstrode.

The Earl of Southampton, like another Sully, was placed at the head of the treasury after the ravage and confusion of the civil war. He, with the capacity and application of that able minister, undertook to reduce the public accounts to regularity and order; and happily succeeded in that great attempt. But the king, who had not

* The match between Prince George and one of the daughters of the Duke of York, ſeems to have been long in view, as may be preſumed from ſome particulars in the Earl of Carliſle's ſpeeches, addreſſed to him in 1664, at the Court of Denmark. See "Carliſle's three Embaſſies," p. 399, 423. The Prince's marriage with the Lady Anne was celebrated on the 28th of July, 1683. He ſhortly after told the king, that he grew fat ſince he was married. The merry monarch replied, in his uſual ſtrain of pleaſantry, "That if he "would walk with him, hunt with his brother, and do juſtice on his niece, "he would not grow fat." A. Wood's "Life," p. 328.

the least œconomy himself, was too apt to overlook that virtue in others; and, what was still worse, was inclined to pull down much faster than his treasurer could build up. This excellent person, who was loyal, and yet a patriot, died too soon for the good of his country. He was a man of a quick and lively conception, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity. He was of an amiable and exemplary character in domestic life; and, to say all in one word, was in his great office in the treasury, what his friend the Lord Clarendon was in the high court of chancery. *Ob.* 16 May, 1667. Upon his decease, the treasury was put into commission, and the duke of Albemarle was appointed first commissioner.

THOMAS OSBORNE, Earl of Danby, lord high treasurer, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh. scarce.*

Creat. Earl 26 Car. II.

Promoted 1673.

Sir Thomas Osborne, afterwards Earl of Danby, and Duke of Leeds, succeeded Thomas Lord Clifford in the office of lord high treasurer; which the latter resigned upon the passing of the Test Act*. When he entered upon his employment, the treasury was totally exhausted, and the very name of a lord treasurer was become odious: and it required the utmost stretch of his abilities to restore, in some degree, the public credit, and bring the revenue into tolerable order. This he, by skilful management, and great industry, effected: but he was thought to be too much in the interest of the court, to act with integrity in his high office. The Earl of Shaftesbury, his capital

* It is well known that Sir Thomas Clifford was rewarded with the treasurer's staff, and afterwards with a peerage, for advising the king to the infamous expedient of shutting up the exchequer, of which he received the hint from the Earl of Shaftesbury.

THOMAS OSBORNE,

DUKE of LEEDS.

Pub. June 1. 1803, by J. Scott, No. 447, Strand.

IOHN LORD ROBARTES.

afterwards EARL of RADNOR.

From a Miniature of the same size by Cooper: in the Collection of the

REV.D M.R CAR:

Publishd 19 Jan.y 1799 by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall & P. Brown Crown S.t Soho.

capital enemy, caused him to be impeached in parliament, with a view of extorting such secrets of state from him as might increase the popular odium against the court. He made such a defence as was expected from his extraordinary talents, and proved that what he had done was by the king's orders. He was imprisoned till the year 1684, when he was released upon bail. 1678.

Upon the disgrace of the earl of Danby, the treasury was put in commission; and Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, was appointed first commissioner. See CAPEL in the "Biographia."

JOHN, earl of Radnor, &c. lord privy seal; *Kneller p. R. White exc. mezz. large h. sh. scarce.* Promoted 1661.

John, lord Roberts, who commanded a regiment under the earl of Essex in the Civil War, was a leading man in the councils of the patriotic junto, and had afterwards a principal hand in the Restoration. He had much learning *, but it was mixed with the pedantry of the last age; and some virtues, but they were soured and debased by a morose and splenetic temper. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in a time of confusion, when the various claims to the estates in that kingdom were to be adjusted. His parts were by no means equal to this government, at so critical a juncture; as he had a genius rather for starting than solving difficulties. He treated the Irish nobility with haughtiness and contempt, and was himself treated with much less ceremony than he expected. The king 1669.

* He was instructed in the mathematics by Matthias Pasor, son of George Pasor, author of the "Lexicon to the Greek Testament." I mention this as introductory to the following more memorable circumstance: The same Pasor instructed the great Dr Pococke in the oriental languages. See Pasor in Wood.

king found it necessary to remove him from this employment; and, soon after his return to England, appointed him president of the council, and created him earl of Radnor. He was observed to puzzle business, and retard the dispatch of it, more than any man that had ever been in the great offices which he enjoyed. *Ob.* 1685.—His daughter Letitia Isabella, who was first married to Charles, earl of Drogheda, was afterwards the wife of Mr Wycherly, the famous dramatic poet*.

Created, 23 July, 1679.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax, lord privy seal. See the next reign.

HENRY, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. sh.*

Blooteling received thirty guineas for engraving this head.

Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, earl marshall, and first peer of the realm, was grandson to Thomas, earl of Arundel. He was a man of great good-nature, and a patron of learning; but there was nothing shining in his character. On the contrary, he is represented, in the "Memoirs of Grammont," as a man of a slender capacity, and little or no politeness in his manners. He was a considerable benefactor to the Royal Society, who assembled as his house in London, after the fire in 1666. He, at the motion of Mr Evelyn, gave the Arundel Marbles to the university

* The countess of Drogheda went into a bookseller's shop at Tunbridge, where Mr Wycherley happened to be, and asked for the "Plain Dealer;" upon which a gentleman pointing to him, said, "Madam, there is the Plain "Dealer for you." This interview produced an acquaintance, which ended in marriage.

S. Harding del.t

W.N Gardiner sculp.t

HENRY HOWARD, *DUKE OF NORFOLK.*

From a Print by Blootching after Sir Peter Lely.

university of Oxford *. These were by far the most precious of the Grecian reliques which his grandfather possessed, and the most valuable of their kind in the world. They formerly stood exposed to the air in the garden belonging to Arundel House †. This benefaction will probably be remembered by the editions of the "Marmora Oxoniensia" of Dr Prideaux, Mr Maittaire, and Mr Chandler, when the original inscriptions are totally obliterated. He died the 11th of Jan. 1683, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who married the lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter of Henry, earl of Peterborough. It is well known that this lady was divorced from the duke, and afterwards married to Sir John Germaine, bart.

GREAT OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

The duke of ORMOND, lord steward of the household; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.* Promoted 1660.

JAMES, duke of Ormond; *Kneller p. Ravenet sc. h. sh.*

JACOBUS, dux Ormondiæ; *Kneller p. 8vo. This print is curious, as it is one of the very few engravings executed by George White, the mezzotinter: it is without his name.*

JACO-

* See the Dedication to the "Idea of the Perfection of Painting," tranſlated by Mr Evelyn.

† The duke had a ſeat at Albury, in Surrey, where the Hypogeum, or Subterraneous Grotto, cut thro' a hill, has been much admired. It is about a furlong in length, and leads into a fine valley ‖. But this is exceeded by the Hypogeum at Park Place, the ſeat of Mr Conway; where, beſides ſeveral elegant works of art, there is, perhaps, a greater variety of natural beauties than are to be ſeen on any ſpot of the ſame extent in the three kingdoms.

‖ See Gibſon's "Camden," col. 184.

JACOBUS, dux, marchio, et comes de Ormond; *Loggan sc. large h. sh. This has been copied by Michael Vandergucht.*

JACOBUS, dux Ormondiæ; *Loggan sc.* 8*vo.*

JAMES, duke of Ormond; *in armour; oval; mezz.*

Vertue, in his manuscript, mentions a half-length mezzotinto of the duke of Ormond, by Robert White.

There is a portrait of him, by Lely, at Amesbury, and another at Woburn.

The duke of Ormond was an excellent soldier, an accomplished courtier, and an able statesman; and, what was a better character than all these, he was the good, the humane, and benevolent man. He did and suffered much in the cause of Charles I. and was one of those royalists whose characters were never tainted, and which were revered even by their enemies. Cromwell offered to restore his immense estate to him; but he was a man of too nice honour to accept of that offer from one who, he thought, had no right to make it. He was a warm friend, and a placable enemy; and was never known to have any enemies himself, but those who were offended at his virtues. He had an admirable talent at speaking; and never failed to convince, as he spoke only on the side of truth and equity. His military exploits in Ireland in the late reign, and his wise government of that kingdom in the present, the hardships he suffered in his exile, and his active loyalty to his banished sovereign, are amply recorded in his "Life" by Mr Carte, in two volumes folio. *Ob.* 21 July, 1688, *Æt.* 78.

Promoted 1660. EDWARD, earl of Manchester, one of the chiefs of the Presbyterian party, was voluntarily chosen for the office of lord chamberlain by the king.

S. Harding Del. G. G. Van den Berghe Sculp.t

DUKE of ORMOND,

From the Original Picture by Sr. Peter Lely.

in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Queensbury.

Lond.n Pub.d June 21. 1793. by E.d & S.l Harding Pall Mall.

king. He indeed highly merited the honour which was conferred upon him. See the "Continuation of "Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 47. See also the reign of CHARLES I. Class VII.

I am informed that there is a small oval print of the gay and gallant HENRY GERMYN, baron of St Edmonsbury, who followed the fortunes of Charles II. and was, about the time of the Restoration, created Earl of St Alban's; and, in 1671, appointed lord-chamberlain of the household. He is said to have died unmarried, the 2d of January, 1683; but is supposed to have privately espoused Henrietta Maria, mother of the king. His head should, perhaps, in strictness, be placed under the Interregnum. Mr Walpole has a painting of him, much in the manner of Vandyck.

Created 1660.

HENRY BENNET, Earl of Arlington; *P. Lely p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Illust. Head.*

HENRY BENNET, Earl of Arlington, lord-chamberlain of the household; *white staff; h. sh.*

HENRY BENNET, Earl of Arlington: *collar and badge of the garter.*

HENRY BENNET, Earl of Arlington; 8*vo.*

There are portraits of him in Christ-Church-Hall, at Longleat, and Lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, secretary of state, and lord-chamberlain to Charles II. was educated at Christ-Church, in Oxford, where he distinguished himself by several pieces of poetry, which are printed in different collections of occasional verses. In the reign of Charles I. he was one of the under secretaries to George, Lord Digby, secretary of state; and afterwards entered a volunteer into theroyal army, where he received

Creat. earl 22 April, 1672. Made lord-chamb. 11 Sept. 1674.

received many honourable wounds *. He followed the fortunes of Charles II. with whom he was long a wanderer; and was employed by him in several embassies, before and after the Restoration. He had an uncommon talent at raillery and ridicule, and employed these low arts to undermine the credit of the lord-chancellor Clarendon; and when his own credit began to decline, the same arts were returned upon himself. He was one of the cabinet-council, notorious by the name of *the Cabal*, to which much of the political infamy of this reign will for ever adhere. They advised the king to shut up the exchequer, and persuaded him that his interest was unconnected with that of his people. *Ob.* July 28, 1685, *Æt.* 67.

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle, master of his majesty's horse; *F. Barlow p. Stent exc. h. sh.*

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle; *Barlow p. Wm Clarke sc.*

GEORGIUS, Dux Albemarlie; *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. et cælavit*, 1661: *half length, h. sh. This is one of Loggan's best prints, and the original of several others; it resembles the picture at the Duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury. The print is copied by Sheppard.*

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle; *a small oval, inscribed G. M. in Faithorne's manner.*

GEORGE MONCK, Duke of Albemarle; *Gaywood f. h. sh. There are two others, 4to. and a third, 8vo. by the same hand.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *White sc. 8vo.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *J. Ch. (Chantry) sc.* 1663; *chaplet of laurel*; *8vo.*

GEORGE

* The prints represent him with a large cut on his nose.

His Excellency GEORGE MONCK Generall of all the Forces in England Scoland & Ire[land] &

00023258

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